PRINTING ALL KINDS

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FRIDAY MORNING

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MEETING TO DISCUSS NEW ROAD BOND ISSUE POSTPONED

Jefferson City, September 12.—A State-wide road conference called by the State Highway Commission for October 12 in Jefferson City to determine the sentiment on an additional bond issue of $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 to expedite completion of the Missouri highway system, was postponed this afternoon by the commission. A new call will be issued later. The postponement was ordered because Vice Chairman Hugh Stephens of Jefferson City, one of the leading advocates of an additional bond issue, is in Europe and will not return in time for the conference. A date for the conference will be set when all the commissioners can attend.

The original call was issued last June for representatives of road and automobile organizations, and others interested in the bond proposal, to meet here and confer on the best methods of financing the completion of the 7640-mile system now slightly more than half finished.

The commission has not taken a definite position on the future method of financing as the four members are divided in their opinions. Chairman C. D. Matthews of Sikeston and E. J. McGrew of Lexington, both Republicans, favor a pay-as-you-go method, from road revenues, that will require approximately 10 years to finish the system. Stephens and J. R. Davis of Nevada, Democrats, favor an additional bond issue to enable completion of the system within about four or five years, and provide for any additional mileage considered necessary.

Dr. A. H. Buehler of Rolla, State geologist, is an ex-officio member of the commission, but not a voting member.

The last $5,000,000 in bonds from the original state bond issue of $60,000,000 voted in 1920 were sold this spring and after this year the construction program will have to be carried on with the balance remaining in the road fund annually after bond retirement requirements are met, unless an additional bond issue is authorized. This would cut the annual road construction program down 50 per cent or more.

Analysis of the road revenues by bend proponents shows that an additional bond issue of $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 could be voted without an increase in the present principal sources of state road revenue—the automobile registration fees and the two cents a gallon gasoline tax. Motorists of the State are paying for construction of the highway system through the license fees and gasoline tax, and so far no direct property tax has been levied to pay for retirement of any of the State road bonds.

Some of the local roads taken over by the State as a part of the State system were built with local bond issues involving a local property tax but in these instances the counties will receive refunds from the State, either in cash or in additional roads.

DR. O. E. KENDALL OLDEST OF SIKESTON PIONEERS

Dr. O. E. Kendall, 81 years old, who drives his own automobile, has lived at Sikeston continuously longer than any other person, Dr. Kendall came here when he was 21 years old and has been in Sikeston since, a period of 60 years.

Dr. Kendall said that there were four families living at the site of Sikeston when he setlted here in 1867. All the land was timber-covered and without roads. A part of the railroad, new the Missouri Pacific line, was built before the Civil War, but was abandoned for a time.

"I often waded water and walked on ice to see patients", he said. "There were first the open wells of Southeast Missouri and with them a great deal of sickness. Then came the advent of the driven pumps and relief from much of the sickness. As Sikeston grew, I helped incorporate it, roads were built and land cleared up. I have seen the coming of Kingshighway. And now I don't think it will or ought to be changed, as some want it changed, to the west".

Dr. Kendall was a soldier during the Civil War, with the Confederate Army. The doctor is still practicing, and enjoys remarkably good health.—Post-Dispacth.

The Misses Lucille and Louis Stubblefield, Burdine Schrofff and Forde Bowman left Tuesday night for their respective schools.

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HOOVER STUDIES NEEDS OF MISSOURI FLOOD VICTIMS

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and director-general of flood relief activities, left St. Louis early today for Washington, after a stop of several hours, following his arrival from the nearest of the flood districts, that of Southeast Missouri. He spent yesterday morning in Charleston, hearing reports of Red Cross officials of seven Missouri counties as to conditions.

He said last evening that the results of the Southeast Missouri inquiry, and of the latest of his five major flood tours through the South, had been most encouraging "We are beginning to see day-light", he said.

It has been shown by the reports received on his present journey, Secretary Hoover said, that the Red Cross relief funds now on hand will suffice for the actual needs of food, seed, feed and housing among those still suffering from the flood's effects, until January 1. There will be relief funds remaining at that time, but he has not estimated their amount. Congress will convene at the beginning of December, but the Secretary refrained from suggesting anything as to the action that Congress may take.

As to the larger financial problems of the area, debts, mortgages and the bonds of counties and levee districts, he feels that the situation, while still a difficult one, is clearing up. Mortgage holders, he declared, including banks and insurance companies, are showing a spirit of accommodation.

"All the people of the South are asking is time", Secretary Hoover said. "They are not asking charity".

The Secretary commented also upon the fact, shown in the series of hearings just ended, that health conditions in the flood district are better than normal. The only exceptions, he said, are a few counties in which malaria and pellagra are prevalent. There are being combatted by the Red Cross and State Health Boards.

New Madrid County was named as one of these malarial exceptions, in the hearing held yesterday at the Mississippi County courthouse in Charleston. Dr. William O'Bannon, health officer of New Madrid County, told of schools in that county where one-half the children have chills, and where class work is frequently interrupted by the children's attacks.

To combat malaria in the southeast Missouir counties, Dr. E. R. Coffey of the United States Public Health Service said, approximately 1,000,000 capsules, containing 3 or 5 grains of quinine, will be sent to those counties by the Red Cross, on requisition from the State Board of Health.

Screening, as a preventive of malaria, also was discussed, and Secretary Hoover and the physicians recommended this measure wherever mosquitoes continue prevalent in the next few weeks.

Immediate economic conditions also were presented at the hearing, conducted across a long courtroom table. Red Cross chapter officials of Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott, Perry, Peniscot, Dunklin and Stoddard counties were heard.

Each group of county representatives was asked by Secretary Hoover first as to the need of seed and feed for livestock, in addition to grants hitherto made by the Red Cross. In each case need for further help was shown. In Mississippi County, which had 80,000 acres of cultivated land overflowed, applications have been received for seed for 21,000 acres, and the Red Cross local officials have been able to supply enough for 8400 acres only.

The next question was as to housing conditions, and here Mr. Hoover made practical suggestions, taken from the experience of communities further south, as to economical methods of house repairing. The best method, he said, is to have a construction gang work over a considerable area, going from house to house. The cost of such work, he said, averages $60 a house.

About 125 houses need substantial repairs in Mississippi County, the local Red Cross officials said. Some houses were destroyed entirely, but no figures on these were given.

New Madrid County, it was stated, has had requests for about $32,000 worth of seed, and has had about $20,000 worth provided. The county, however, has little or no present need for food for families, or feed for stock. For building repairs, it was estimated that $70,000 to $90,000

(Continued on back page)

AIKEN-SIKESTON WILL NOT REBUILD FACTORY

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. It will be remembered The Standard of last Friday carried a positive statement from Freemont Lange, manager of the Aiken-Sikeston Canning Factory, that the temporary shed for a temporary plant would be started last Friday morning and the machinery for a temporary plant was then being assembled at Springfield, Mo., and would be delivered in Sikeston last Monday morning by truck, and that tomato canning would begin Wednesday. These are the statements made by Mr. Lange.

When no move had been made up to Saturday noon to erect a temporary shed, things did not appear satisfactory to some interested parties, so at 3:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon E. C. Matthews, W. H. Sikes, C. L. Malone, Mayor Ed Fuchs and Freemont Lange started for Springfield to meet Mr. Aiken, the president.

It was necessary to go on to Seneca, Mo., to see Mr. Aiken, which was done. After the committee had told Mr. Aiken of the situation, he promised to make an honest effort to have a machine from Rogers, Ark., placed here that would take care of this season's crop, and the rebuilding of the plant for the future would be taken up later. The committee returned to Sikeston late Monday afternoon and felt pretty certain that Mr. Aiken would give the local raisers relief by placing the machine here.

Either Mr. Lange called Mr. Aiken or Mr. Aiken called Mr. Lange, we cannot say which, but when pressed for results, Mr. Lange gave them the cold information that the Aiken end of the line would do nothing, nor could the Aiken name be used by the Sikeston backers if they proceeded to pack the tomato crop.

This was the state of affairs early Wednesday morning, when the Board of Directors of the company here decided to notify the stockholders by telephone to attend a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 2:00 o'clock.

At that hour, a goodly number were present and the opinion was pretty general that the canning should go on if there was any possible way to do so.

As Mr. Lange was in Rector, Ark., it was decided to adjourn the meeting until 4:30 to give Mr. Lange an opportunity to meet with the committee appointed to discus the matter, and see if there was not some way in which he could give service to those holding contracts and who had large acreage of tomatoes ready. Mr. Lange was adamant, and no encouragement given to the raisers.

As the Aiken end of the company held 51 per cent of the stock, they had the final say, and they said no.

The sum of about $25,000 was allowed by the insurance adjuster and when the check is received all accounts will be paid, the books audited and the stockholders will receive most of the money they have put in the venture.

The above is about the facts in the case and the public can draw their own conclusions as to whether the Aiken end of the line is due criticism or whether the canning game here was just a flyer to chance good profits in a new field.

The Standard regrets exceedingly the sudden flop in our dreams of a real industry and help to our farmers, and trusts that some way can be found to save at least part of the crop before it is too late.

HIGHWAY SURVEYS ARE PROMISED WEST ROUTERS AT JEFFERSON CITY

Members of the West Route Assotion of Federal Highway 61 on a more westerly route near the towns of Chaffee, Rockview, Oran, Vanduser, Morehouse, Canalou, Parma and Portageville, have returned from Jefferson City where they conferred with state highway officials Monday and Tuesday.

Those making the trip were Judge Xenophon Caverno, of Canalou; Judge J. W. Heeb, presiding judge of the Scott County Court; Attorneys Jas. A. Finch and Tom Gallivan of New Madrid; Harry I. Himmelberger, of Cape Girardeau, and Representative H. H. Washburn, of Chaffee.

Definite assurance was given, they reported that a complete survey of the west route and the Kingshighway route through New Madrid and Scott Counties would be made before the commission gives its decision on the road location. The resolution adopted by the Scott county court asking that the highway be located through that county at the time it is located through New Madrid county was filed with the commission.

The representatives of the West Route Association and the county court officials met informally with highway officials Monday afternoon, they said, and the commissioners agreed to allow the organization time to prepare its argument after the surveys have been made. Final decision of the road location is not expected before the November meeting of the commission.—Cape Missourian.

Miss Alfreda Denton was a visitor to Cairo, Thursday.

Miss Susie Watkins, who has been on an extneded visit to the Stubbs family at San Diego, Calif., reutrned Monday and is visiting her brother, Louis Watkins at Vanduser.

KIGNSHIGHWAY ROUTE MEETING AT BENTON

A call meeting of the Kingshighway Route for Highway 61 was held at Benton Tuesday evening, to which members up and down the line were present.

The main object of the meeting was to set a time and place for a rousing rally and present some real facts in regard why the West Routers were making such a desperate fight to invite interested folks from Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, who are interested with the route of 61 in Southeast Missouri.

The publicity committee will arrange a program for this meeting that will be both enlightening and entertaining to those who are present. The meeting will be wide open and if our friends from the West care to be present, they will be welcome.

Major Lee Phillips, of New Madrid, expects to have a few remarks on who are the owners of the land that will be benefitted should the location go West, who holds the mortgages, and just who is pushing and financing the campaign. He will also show levels that will prove that water over the West Route was considerably more than eighteen inches.

On motion, an executive committee was appointed by the Chair, to pass on matters that came up unexpectedly. The committee was composed of R. M. Tirmenstein of Benton, P. H. Boyce of Morley, A. C. Sikes of Sikeston, Milton Mann of New Madrid, A. C. Haywood of Marston and Sam Pikey of Conran.

County Clerk Sherwood Smith, of Scott County, said that the resolution adopted by the court last week, asking the highway commission to locate 61 through Scott County at the same time it is located through New Madrid rid County, was not an official communication and that it was signed by members of the court as individuals. There is no record of the resolution having been adopted, Smith said.

President Baynes stated that J. Val Baker, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County, had received a letter from Attorney General Gentry, stating that the State Highway Commission alone had to do with the locating of the highways.

Dr. and Mrs. Handy Smith and Mrs. Kate Harris and daughters, Misses Audrey and Lydia Chaney, motored to Dexter Thursday afternoon and enjoyed a picnic supper with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Crowe, and Mrs. Crowe's mother, Mrs. Laura Smith, who has been with her daughter. The many friends of Mrs. Smith will be glad to hear that she is recovering nicely from her fall.

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THE WINCHESTER STORE

PLAN FOR SCHOOL AID IN FLOOD ZONE TO BE CONSIDERED

Jefferson City, September 14.—Submission to Congress of a request for an appropriation of $2,000,000 or more for relief of schools in the flooded districts of seven States in the Mississippi Valley will be discussed at a meeting of the State School Superintendents of these states at Memphis, the State Superintendent of Schools, Charles A. Lee, announced today.

The date for the meeting has not been fixed, but will be about October 1. Lee said State School Superintendents of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana have been invited to participate.

Damage to the school buildings and other property of schools in the Missouri flood district was small, Lee said, but the districts will suffer from general losses in the district, resulting in inability of farmers to pay their taxes.

"In some of the rural school districts in this area it is estimated not more than 50 per cent of the taxes can be paid this year", Lee said, 'and this will handicap the schools seriously. Approximately 700 school districts in Southeast Missouri will have to cut the school term to four or five months, because of inadequate funds".

The state aid apportionment each year is based upon the average day's attendance and the number of teachers employed during the preceding school year. Reduction of the length of the terms in the flood district this year will result in a corresponding reduction in the state aid they will receive next year.

Reports received by Lee from the counties in Southeast Missouri, that were affected by the floods, indicate the collection of school taxes will fall off 20 to 50 per cent, due to general flood losses and inability of farmers to pay their taxes.

The summary, as outlined by Superintendent Lee, follows:

Dunklin County

Clarkton District—School revenue will be somewhere around 25 per cent less than last year. Holcomb District—Shall probably suffer a great loss in revenue from delinquent taxes. Kennett District—Damage done to two one-room frame buildings, and probably $150 damaged. Senath District—Delinquent taxes probably more than $5000.

Mississippi County

Consolidated District No. 3—Damage of $300 done to building and equipment. No more than 25 per cent of revenue will be paid. Districts No. 1, 32, 37 and 38—Schoolhouses have been destroyed and others will have to be built. Secured railroad station for white school but there are no schools for negro children. Districts No. 36, 39, 40, 41 and 46 have lost all their equipment. Three of these districts were almost ready for classification as first-class schools. A great loss to school revenue is certain. At Charleston the water was still over the lower part of the county when the survey was made and the extent of damage could not be ascertained.

New Madrid County

In 12 districts there is a loss of $11,450 in buildings and equipment. Loss of school revenue by reduced assessment at least 10 per cent. Frailey School District—Buildings, seats, textbooks were a total loss, nearly $680. The loss on account of delinquent taxes will run into hundreds of dollars. Lilbourn District makes a conservative estimate of loss of $3000 in buildings, grounds and equipment and reduction of 20 per cent in the assessed valuation. All wheat, meadows and oats were destroyed by the overflow. A large portion of the feed and some livestock also were lost. Not more than 50 per cent of the taxes will be paid. Not more than a 40 or 50 per cent crop is expected. There is a loss of from $16,000 to $18,000 in this county.

Pemiscot County

Braggadocio District—There will be 20 per cent loss in collection of taxes this fall. Bragg City District—Damage of $250 to building and equipment. Revenue about $2000 short. Caruthersville District—Damage of $1000 to building and equipment. Estimated loss of $2245 on lowered valuations.

Ste. Genevieve County

St. Mary's District—Estimated loss of $1500 in buildings and equipment. Great loss in delinquent taxes.

Scott County

District No. 17—Damage to schoolhouse and equipment $650. District No. 9—Damage to outbuildings about $45. Lowered assessments about $400. Not more than 45 per cent of the farm lands in this district will have crops this year, and in all probability there will be $2000 in school taxes delinquent this year. Commerce District—Loss of equipment about $700. Sikeston estimates damage about $1600 and 30 per cent of delinquent taxes expected. This entire county will be crippled on account of inability to plant crops.

Stoddard County

Inability to pay taxes on account of crop failure in Bell City District about $4000. Bernet District—Most of taxes will be delinquent this year on account of lack of crops, as 25 per cnt of cotton and 10 per cent of corn was about all that was planted. Also wheat and hay badly damaged.

CABINET SESSION FAILS TO CHANGE COOLIDGE'S EXTRA-SESSION STAND

Washington, September 13.—Unless convinced by further investigation that a special session of the new Congress this fall is necessary, President Coolidge will adhere to his original decision against calling one.

This was stated officially today at the White House after the President had presided at the first Cabinet meeting held since before his departure for the Black Hills of South Dakota, exactly three months ago.

Views, both direct and indirect, which Coolidge has obtained since his return to Washington, have been rather against calling a special session either of the Congress as a whole or of the Senate separately in an effort to dispose of the Smith and Vare controverted senatorial election cases.

Coolidge has conferred with Senator Curtis of Kansas and Representative Tilson of Connecticut, Republican leaders of the Senate and House, who advised against any special session, and he will take up the question with a number of other Senators and Representatives before reaching a final conclusion.

Those opposing a special session of Congress hold that little could be gained by calling Congressmen to Washington before December, since none of the major measures which are to be considered have been tentatively shaped.

As to a special session of the Senate, some Republican leaders oppose it because they do not believe it would be possible to maintain a quorum steadily or to bring to Washington a full membership for any decisive vote on either the Smith or the Vare case.

Miss Edna Freeman, who has been on an extended visit in Los Angeles, Calif., returned Wednesday, acompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. C. Freeman, who had been to St. Louis.

Lee's Summit—Farmers Market Day will be held latter part of Septembre.

The average person in the United States eats approximately 2 2-3 bushels of potatoes annually after allowing for approximately 1 bushel per capita of culls, spoilage, and shrinkage. The average German eats about 7 bushels, and the United States Department of Agriculture reports that this is only 28 per cent of the annual crop in Germany where the potato is used to feed livestock and for the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

Specials Saturday, Sept. 17th, 1927

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Grey Granite, assorted, choice 10c

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5c and 10c Store

Telephone News

A Journal of Information Published by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

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"I wish to advise you that recently I placed two long distance calls, for parties located in different towns, at which time I requested your operator to kindly rush.

"The operator advised me to hold the line, and a connection was made immediately with the first party. The same service was rendered on the second call. I am taking this opportunity to compliment your Company and the operator on the services rendered me."

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THERE are 201 parts in your telephone instrument. The wires leading to the switchboard may be anywhere from a half-mile to five miles in length. There are countless connections at the switchboard. You can see the possibility of something going wrong with some of these many parts of equipment.

If your telephone should get out of order, call the Repair Clerk. In making your report, tell just what seems to be wrong — that the bell does not ring; that you cannot raise the operator; that the line is noisy; that people claim they cannot reach you.

Give Complete Report

A complete report of this kind, rather than a mere statement that the line is out of order, will let the repair people know just what part of the equipment is not working properly, and they will know what steps to take to get the trouble cleared and service restored in the quickest time.

In Missouri last year approximately $2,180,000 in dividends was paid to 13,600 stockholders.

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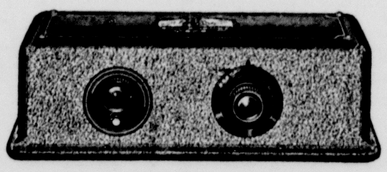

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For the many who want full-powered ONE Dial Radio in the least possible space and at the lowest possible price, here is the Model 35. The shielded, crystalline-finished cabinet is even smaller than our other Compact models. You'll like the color scheme—the glint of gold on two shades of brown—and the Spanish galleon under full sail on the decorative golden name-plate. And with ONE Dial operation you needn't hunt for stations—you just select what you want.

Dudley's Confectionery
Sikeston, Mo

Whitman's Candies Flowers Sporting Goods

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF

By Dr. Thos. W. Page, former Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The existing tariff is intended to protect American industries. That is to say the, chief purpose of it is to enable producers in this country to sell their products at a higher price than would be possible if goods could be freely brought to this country from abroad. The reason given by Congress for this sort of tariff is that it costs more to produce goods in this country than it does abroad, and therefore if our industries are to flourish and high wages are to be paid, the products of our industry must sell for a higher price than foreign products.

Unfortunately, the tariff does not have an equal effect on the price of all sorts of goods and services. It raises some prices very much, others very litle and yet others not at all. As a result it is a boon to some citizens secured at the expense of others. The most importnat class of products the price of which is not raised by the tariff are the great staple agricultural products.

The price our farmers receive for that part of their output which is sold at home cannot be higher than the price for the surplus which is sold abroad. For no one will send his products to a foreign market if he can get a higher price for them at home. For this reason we often hear it said that farmers have to sell their products at the low price prevailing abroad and have to pay for what they buy a price that is kept artificially above the foreign level by the tariff.

It is absurd to think that the majority of the men elected to Congress wished to make such an unfair discrimination against the farmers. On the contrary they tried to make a tariff that would help the farmers as much as it helped any other class. To that end they put duties on many kinds of foreign agricultural products which they thought might be brought to this country. These duties helped to keep up the price of some varieties of our farm products, but only those varieties of which we do not have a surplus. On the price of the great staple crops, like corn and hog products and most of the wheat and beef and poultry, the tariff has no appreciable effect whatever. Owing to this failure of the tariff to cover some crops and its failure to affect the price of many others, it results that the overwhelming majority of the farmers get no direct benefit from the tariff whatsoever.

Congress was much concerned about the possible burden of the tariff on the farmers and in order to lighten it, put fertilizers and some of the implements and machinery they use on the free list. This still left them burdened by the higher price of clothing furniture, kitchen utensils, paints and an infinite number of other manufactured goods. Every year the farmers have to spend for manufactured goods much more than half of all they get for their crops. To the extent that the tariff raises the price of these goods, it adds to the expenses of the farmer.

The worst part of the burden, however, does not consist of greater expenses. Most farmers get only a small amount of money they can spend. When the price of things they want goes up, they are simply not able to pay out more money. Instead of spending more, they are compelled to do without what they would like to buy. The duty on a heavy winter overcoat, for example, is more than 50 per cent of its value. That means that a farmer has to pay some 30-odd dollars for an overcoat which but for the tariff, could be bought for 20 dollars. This does not always make him spend more for overcoats for himself and his family, because he hasn't got the money to spend. What it does make him and his people do is to get along with their old coats, however patched and threadbare and insufficient they may be. The higher the price of such things, the more do farmers have to give up of the things they need. If the farmers clearly understood this effect, they would not elect men to Congress who would vote for such a tariff.

The trouble is that many farmers, particularly in the West, and many members of Congress have the mistaken belief that the benefits of the tariff percolate indirectly into all fields of agriculture. The channel through which they think these benefits get to the farmers is the home market. Their reasoning runs about as follows: The growth of manufacturing builds up the cities and creates a great urban population. When the price of manufactured goods is high, the city dwellers increase in number and make more money and can consume greater quantities of farm produce. Therefore, the farmers are better able to sell their crops for a better price.

If this reasoning were correct, why is it that England, where the home market is greatest, has seen her agriculture decline to insignificance? Why is it that in France and Germany, the more the home market has grown, the more agriculture has needed governmental aid to survive? Why is it that the phenomenal growth of our home market has never yet enabled the farmers to get more for their staples in this country than they would get abroad?

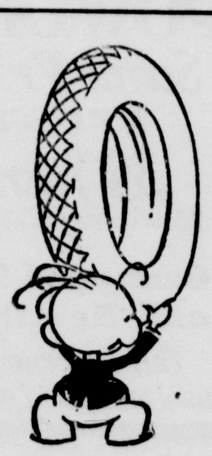
Raising the income of the city dwellers will not make them pay any more for farm produce than they have to pay. A cotton manufacturer in New England can sell his cloth at a higher price than a cotton manufacturer in Old England. But he does not on that account pay any higher price for raw cotton. As long as we have to sell a large part of our farm produce in foreign markets the price for it in the home market is not going above the foreign price. In consequence the home market never has raised the price of farm staples above the foreign level and never will do so unless it becomes big enough to take all our farmers produce and leave no surplus for export. When that time comes the city dwellers will so far outnumber the farmers that they will do so as they did in England that is insist on buying their food and raw materilas wherever they can get them cheapest. The majority of the farmers have nothing to hope for from the tariff. How little the high tariff has done for the farmers is all too apparent. Agriculture has continued in a state of depression during recent years when most other industries have enjoyed great prosperity.

The Census found that in 1925, after three years of the high tariff, the value of farm property was less than in 1920 by 20 billion dollars; it was 10 per cent less even than in 1910. The number of farms had diminished by 77 thousand and the amount of land in farms by 41 million acres. The mortgage debt of operating farmers had grown to 42 per cent of the value of their farms and reached the enormous figure of 4517 million dollars. After the tariff had been in force three years, bankruptcies among farmers were twice as numerous as in the year when the tariff was enacted. The President of the American Bankers' Association said last May that the condition of agriculture had caused more bank failures in the past three years than in the 25 years preceding.

Farmers' incomes have remained out of proportion to the incomes of other classes. A special committee of government experts said in April that compared with other groups, in particular with factory wage earners, the farmers' net income, measured in terms of living costs, is 20 per cent below what it was before the tariff was raised, while that of factory wage earners is 16 per cent abvoe.

In spite of the growth of the home market, farm prices have remained low in comparison with other prices. During the past two years, they have tended to fall still further and in the spring of this year they were lower than at any time since the tariff became law. It is not surprising then that people have been deserting the farms. The net reduction in farm population between 1920 and 1925 was nearly four million.

It is significant that thoughtful men in England and other countries where industrialization has gone furthest regard the decay of agriculture as a national calamity. It is certain that continuation of the process in our own country will bring revolutionary changes in our government, our social our mode of life. If we want these conventions and our customs, and in changes, we should continue the artificial aid we have been giving to industrialization. But we should do so with a full realization of what it means. And we should not let ourselves be misled into believing that the methods we use to foster and promote our urban industries are likewise promoting the welfare of the farmers.



Safe All Around

You're safe all around when you buy Goodyears. Safe when you ride—because of their dependable quality.

Safe when you buy—because there isn't a better value on the market.

Why take chances? Play safe—put on Goodyears.

Phone 667

SENSENBAUGH'S SUPER SERVICE STATION

And Goodyear tubes, of course

MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL REVIEW NEWS

Ferguson—Work under way on construction of Darst Road.

Kansas City—Kansas City Power and Electric Company reduces electric light rate in Kansas City, North Kansas City and parts of Jackson County.

Cameron—Thomas Fiddick replacing offices and sheds on north side of plant with fire-resistant structures.

De Soto—Chamber of Commerce being reorganized.

De Soto—Laying of concrete slab on Highway 21 between here and No. 61 nearing completion.

Farmington—New courthouse completed.

Marshfield—Marshfield Oil Company opens new filling station.

Ferguson—Work to start soon on 100-foot wide Denny Highway.

Macon—Central Coal & Coke Company to open Mine No. 68.

St. Charles—Lumberyard being constructed here.

Bellflower—New telephone wire between here and Montgomery completed.

Miami Station—Massman Construction Company opens new stone quarry here.

Greentop—13 loads of livestock shipped from here during recent week.

Lee's Summit—New service station and dining room under construction on W. Third Street.

Unionville—Boiler repair work under way at power house.

Pollock—New floor and approaches under construction for Pollock bridge.

Memphis—Chamber of Commerce seeking to induce shoe factory to locate here.

Memphis—Pheasant Aircraft Corp. here receives first order for airplanes.

Louisiana—Glenn & Branstetter received shipment of 14 head of purebred Jersey cows for addition to present herd.

Glasgow—Howard County Highway Commission organized.

Licking—Construction of new Exchange building under way.

Ludlow—Warehouse under construction at southeast corner of Milwaukee Park.

Chillicothe—3 miles of new paving on highway 65 out of Chillicothe opened.

Trenton—White way lighting system on Main street being repaired.

Portageville—George Hobbs building large brick warehouse on his lot.

Alton—J. H. Burghardt plans to erect large business building on cornera of Court Square.

Sout St. Louis—Several Holly Hills streets to be paved.

Monett—Alley in business section of city to be paved.

New Hope—New Hope canning factory canning tomatoes.

New Cambria—Machinery being installed for new cheese factory.

Stanberry—Contracts let for paving Main and Willow Streets.

Vandalia—J. M. Dye & Sons store completely remodeled and re-decorated.

Osgood—Work under way on new brick school building here.

Carrollton—Prairie Pipe Line adding 3 water filters to equipment at local plant.

Fairmount—Southwestern Bell Telephone Company improving service in northwest territory of Riverside central office.

Glasgow—Fourth Street gravel-surfaced from brick paving at Library to C. and A. station.

Bethany—Work of improving North Fifteenth Street under way.

Harrisonville—Missouri Public Service Company to remodel and recedorate local office.

Farber—Grover Sutton shipped two carloads of steers from here on recent day.

Grant City—Bids opened for construction of new Legion Memorial hall.

Cabool—Plans under way for establishment of Co-operative Creamery in Cabool.

Shelbyville—Construction of Mesmer Bridge between here and Bethel under way.

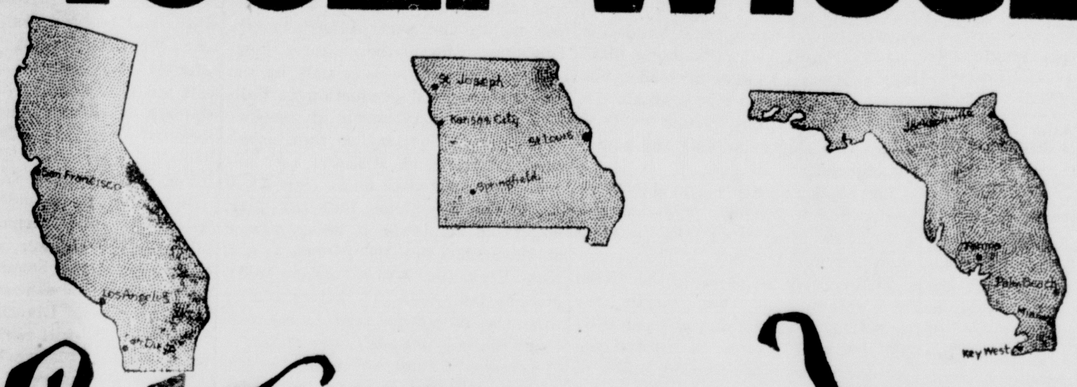
Clarence—New filling station will be erected here.

Rolla—Contract to be awarded for construction of highway 63 through Rolla.

Palmyra—City taxes here will be reduced ten per cent next year.

Whitsett—Roads in this vicinity improved.

PIGGLY WIGGLY



California and Florida agree with Missouri—that Piggly Wiggly has lowered their cost of living!

Pet Milk, Small Cans	5c
Pure Cane Sugar	15 Pounds for $1.00
No. 2 Cans Red Beans	9½c
Can Pork and Beans	3 for 25c
2 Pounds Fancy Blue Rose Rice	13c
2 Pounds Great Northern Beans	22c
4 String Good Quality Broom	50c
10 Bars P. & G. Soap for	36c
4 Packages Maccaroni or Spaghetti	29c
8 oz. Bottle Catsup	8⅓c
20 oz. Package Rolled Oats	9c
CERTO-SURE JELL	29c

COMPLETE LINE OF HOSTESS CAKES

MEAT MARKET

PURE—Lard—PURE	15½c
Dry Salt Jowls	14c
Smoked Jowls	17c
Neck Bones, 3 for	25c
Smoked Bacon	25c
Choice Pork Roast	20c

Choice Cuts Veal
Lamb and Mutton

Princeton—Contract awarded for digging Little River drainage ditch northwest of here.

Cameron—Plans under way to form Northwest Missouri Chamber of Commerce.

Cassville—Plans under way for establishment of hatchery in this city.

Ferguson—Darst Road to be improved.

Missouri is the largest watermelon producing state in the United States.

Trenton—White way lighting system poles repainted.

De Witt—New furnace to be installed in Christian Church here.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net.....25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Bank statements $10.00
Probate notices, minimum ....$ 5.00
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties .....$ 1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States .....$ 2.00

Some sort of fumadiddles must have been going on when the individual members of the Scott County Court signed a request that the State Highway Commission locate Highway 61 through Scott County at the same time they made the permanent location through New Madrid County. The members of the County Court ordered the County Clerk to make no notation of their action on the record. This was to muddy the waters and is where the fuma didles come in. Why did Judges Le Grand and Buchanan lend their endorsement to the West Route Association when their interests are with the Kingshighway Association and when they knew there was no prospect of work in Scott County in four years? The West Routers are using this document as a court order, when the court ordered same not to be put on record. If the document is not genuine, why the fumadiddles?

* * * *

The Publicity Committee of the Kingshighway Association will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock for the purpose of arranging a program for the mass meeting to be held at the Sikeston High School Auditorium, on Tuesday evening, September 20.

* * * *

The high tariff of the United States has kept all foreign countries from sending goods over here. France raised a tariff wall against manufactured articles from the United States so high that our high tariff barons could not see over it or get over. Now the United States is raising a roar about the actions of France. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

* * * *

Old Folks is no longer Single Folks.

THE NEW MOON

When, as the garish day is closed,
Heaven burns with the descended sun,
it is then passing sweet to notice,
amid that blush of crimson light, the
new moons modest bow grow radiant as the earth and sky grow dark.

Few are the hearts too cold to feel a thrill of gladness gradually steal over them when first their wandering eye sees faintly in the evening blaze that glimmering curve of tender vision; just planted in the heavens.

The sight of that young crescent brings thoughts of all fair and youthful objects.

The hopes of early years, childhoods purity and grace, and joys that like a rainbow wing after the passing shower of tears.

This captive yields us to the dream of freedom, when that virgin ray comes out upon the air; and painfully the sick man tries to fix his dim and burning eyes on the sweet promise of God.

Most welcome to the lovers sight, glitters that pure, emerging vision. Sweetest is the lovers walk and tenderest is their murmured love, beneath the gentle radiance of the new moon.

Here do graver men, behold a type of errors, their romance of past years. They have thoughts but not of present, but of the past, opening in their minds;

Just like that new light in Heaven.
—Juanita Briggs.

"Could I speak to you, Joe?" And she did!

* * * *

Tom Allen says he is the big splash at the swimming pool, anyway.

* * * *

The corn is maturing fast and from the inroads made on some of the fields, squirrels and 'coons must be waxing fat. Fields bordering wood lands show many ears of corn have been sampled.

* * * *

J. R. Keys of Philadelphia is dead at the Salvation Army Home in Honolulu. He boasted of living on $1.27 per week and never over $1 per day. He left an estate worth $800,000 and couldn't take a penny with him. Why go hungry to die rich?

* * * *

The long-held belief that snake charmers can cause snakes to leave their jungle haunts at the sound of music is a myth, according to the director of the Masteur Institute at Colombo, Ceylon.

SUNFLOWER SEED CROP SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Sunflower seed production is expected to be about one-third smaller than that of last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop in Missouri and Illinois is very late and the outcome is dependent upon weather conditions this month and part of next month. The deficiencies in those States, however, will be made up in part by the greatly increased production in California. The carryover in all sections is reported to be smaller than usual. Opening prices in Missouri and Illinois are expected to be at least $1.00 per 100 pounds higher than last year. Argentine sunflower is being offered at $2.80-$2.90 per 100 pounds c. i. f. New York ($4.80-$4.90, duty paid). Manchurian seed of better quality than the Argentine seed is reported to be offered at $7-$8, duty paid.

Acreage of sunflower seed in southeastern Missouri is estimated at 50-60 per cent of last year. Excessive rains in the spring and early summer delayed planting considerably and were mainly responsible for the reduction in acreage. The production last year was estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Yields this year will depend mainly upon the date on which killing frosts occur, as the crop, though making fairly good progress at this time, is three to six weeks late. The major portion of the crop may not be ready to harvest until the middle or latter part of October. No new seed had been contracted up to about September 5, but opening prices are expected to be at least $1 per 100 pounds higher than last year, when they were $2,25-$2.75, compared with $3.25 to $3.50, two years ago.

Acreage in Illinois is estimated aobut 75 per cent of last year, which in turn was much smaller than in 1925. Low prices received last fall apparently discouraged many farmers from planting their usual acreage. Heavy rains delayed planting and drowned out some acreage. Hail also damaged the crop in our district. The crop is two or three weeks late and harvest is not expected to begin until the latter part of October.

The crop in California, estimated at 3,500,00 pounds compared with about 1,000,000 pounds last year, is the largest in seven or more years. The large crop is due almost entirely to a big increase in acreage, resulting mainly from the substitution of sunflowers on some of the bean acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere in the State. The crop was being harvested during the first week of September. Nearly 50 per cent of the crop had been contracted for by September 1 at about $4 per 100 pounds to the grower, compared with $4-$4.25 last year.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR 1927-1928 ARE ANNOUNCED

Eleven farm and household features forming the extended 1927-28 program of the Radio Service United States Department of Agriculture, are announced for broadcast beginning October 3, 1927. The schedule listing the full program has been sent to radio stations in all parts of the United States and a full list of stations which will broadcast Radio Service feautres during the coming year will be released soon.

The new season's program includes three of last year's favorites: "Aunt Sammy's" Daily Housekeepers' Chat, the Noon-time Farm Flashes and the United States Radio Farm School, as well as eight "special features" some of which will be put on the air for the first time when the season opens early in October.

"Aunt Sammy's" Chats will continue as the 10-minute, five-day-per-week program which proved popular last year. These Chats are written in an informal style and contain brief discussions of such important problems of home-making as meal planning, marketing, cooking, canning, health and food habits of children, sewing, home furnishing, decoration, gardening and other closely related subjects. The Chats have been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length to comply with requests for shorter programs.

Practical and useful information dealing with poultry keeping dairying, livestock, crops and soils, fruits and vegetables, the farm woodlot, and marketing farm products will feature the Noon-time Farm Flashes this year. The Flashes are put on the air five days each week; the talks are ten minutes long, and take the form of a rapid-fire question-and-answer conversation between a farmer and his county agricultural agent. This was a 15-minute program last year, but has been cut down to 10 minutes.

The United States Radio Farm School has also been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length. Farm school talks will be broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will be a dialogue program devoted to crops and soils, farm economics and community life, and livestock material. The lessons will be broadcast as popular discussions between modern, practical farmers and trained farm specialists.

The Poultry Chats, a new program worked out in answer to numerous requestes for a special poultry program, will be a 10-minute, Tuesday, program, dealing with modern methods of profitable poultry production.

Other "special features", each of which will be broadcast once a week, are: The Young Folks' Program, 10 minutes every Friday. "Uncle Abe" will tell stories with farm slants to children of different ages. The Insect and Wild Life Allies and Enemies talks, a 10-minute Wednesday program, will deal with farm insect and wild animal pests and friends. The Primer for Town Farmers, a 10-minute Monday release, will take up gardening, home beautification and economy with a twon-home slant. And the Farm News Digest, a 7-minute, Saturday talk, will review briefly the farm news of the week.

Last season's weekly, five-minute Chats by the Weather Man, will be lengthened to ten minutes this year and will be broadcast on alternate Wednesdays. This program deals with ever-popular discussion topics, the weather.

The Radio Service announces two special monthly programs for this year: The Agricultural Situation Review, to be broadcast on the first Monday of each month during the broadcast season, and the special monthly Farm Playlets. The Review will deal with crops and general current farm conditions as well as the agricultural prospects in the various key regions. This is a 10-minute program. Timely farm problems will be dramatized into 20-minute radio one-act plays for the Farm Playlets.

Information for the various Radio Service programs is furnished by specialists of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. This information is writen up in popular and informal style by trained radio writers employed by the department and, after being approved by the bureaus concerned with each program, is sent to the stations for broadcast. This system assures the large farm audiences of timely, accurate and first-hand information on practical and up-to-date farming methods in America. The same general method used last year will be employed during 1927-28, in the preparation of radio programs bearing the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new season will continue from Monday, October 3, 1927 to April 30, 1928.

FACTS ABOUT MISSOURI

Missouri is the sixth largest producer of watermelons in the United States, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C. The productions in 1926 totaled 3445 carloads of melons.

The new 750,000-gallon tank of the Springfield (Mo.) City Water Co., now nearing completion will be among the largest elevated tanks in the world. It will be 145 feet high, and will be completed about September 15.

Missouri is the home of the nation's greatest botanical garden (Shaw's Garden in St. Louis,) as well as the home of the world's greatest peony farm (Sarcoxie) from which as many as 250,000 blooms have been shipped to eastern cities in a single season. Shaw's Garden has more than 11,000 different species of plants.

The first telephone line in Missouri was established in St. Louis on April 19, 1878. There were 12 subscribers, of whom five were lawyers. The swicthboard set-up in the St. Louis office was one of the first in operation in the world.

Missouri has the smallest national park in the world. It is "Wittenberg Rock" or "Rock of the Cross" opposite the old settlement of the Wittenberg, Perry County. It was taken over by the Federal Government to preserve its historical value as well as its scenic beauty.

The generation of electricity at Ozark dam for the year ending July 31, 1927, reached a new high total of 80,829,400 kilowatt hours. The previous high annual total was for the year ending July 31, 1926, when 54,781,300 kilowatt hours were generated.

Pearl buttons manufactured in Missouri are used in every country in the world. Most of these Missouri buttons are made at Canton, Lewis County.

FARM BUREAU EXPOSES FAKERS

Farm Bureau members have recently complained to County Agent J. Robert Hall of Linn County, that a cretain individual had called at their farms and inspected poultry for diseases and made recommendations that flocks should be treated with his medicine. He also recommended culling methods.

Upon investigation by the Linn County Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee this party left the County immediately. Two more parties arrived at Meadville recently and began working the west half of Linn County and were again reported to the Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee. The matter was referred to the State Office at Columbia and the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis for thorough investigation. Both gave approximately the same report on these men which is substantially as follows:

"The State Poultry Association of Denver is an Association of men having certain poultry remedies for sale, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. They must have good selling talk as I know of one woman who bought $43 worth of remedies. As far as I am able to learn their dip is just an ordinary mixture costing about 50c to produce, but sells for $5 per gallon. Lice powder costs 10c a pound, but sells at six pounds for $5".

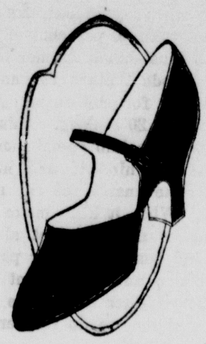
In the News Notes from the Colorado Agricultural College, we quote the following in reference to the sales practices used by the company's agents:

"He operates by culling chickens and points out diseases to farmers. In return he asks only to fill orders for wares. Such diseases as white diarrhea and cholera cannot be cured by drugs. The operator is usually a slick, smooth talker and sometimes falsely claims connection with the College, Government or Poultry Association, to lend credence to his operations".

Farmers who are approached by representatives of this or similar companies are urged to get in touch with their nearest local county agent, or the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis.

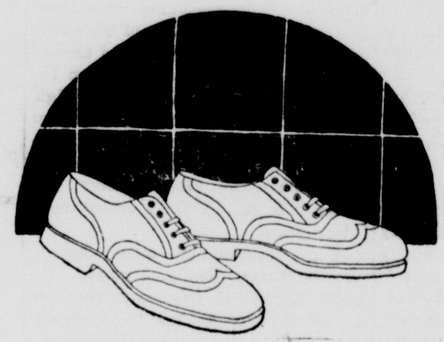
Branson—Branson tomato factory starts season's operations.

Odessa—Plans under way for location of garment factory in this place.



The New Footwear

You will surely enjoy choosing your new footwear from this collection of smartly new display of *Fall Shoe Fashions.*



Get Your Feet Ready

Delay in purchasing the proper footwear for Fall is a folly for which no reasonable excuse may be made. The serious illnesses which may result from such unnecessary neglect may cost you many times the price of the shoes.

HEUER'S SAMPLE SHOE STORE
McCoy-Tanner Bldg. Sikeston, Mo.

PRETTY HANDKERCHIEFS

A host of the most dainty and prettiest designs in handkerchiefs. The cost of a dozen or more will be but little at the prices we have them marked.

SCHOOL TOGS FOR GIRLS

Keeping girls well dressed for school days is often a serious problem. Let us help.

45—Phones—46

Pinnell Store Company
"The Most of the Best for the Least"

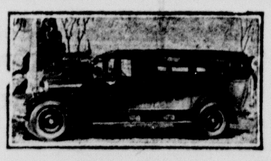
Always the Finest

A reputation for fineness in the jewelry we display enables you to come here with a feeling of confidence, a knowledge that whatever you may choose for a gift or for personal use will prove satisfactory in evrey way.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON
Jewelers
McCoy-Tanner Building

KC
BAKING POWDER
Same Price for over 35 Years
25 ounces for 25 cents
Guaranteed Pure and Healthful
Our Government used millions of pounds

Have you tried, — Golden brown waffles, Electrically cooked right on your table.



H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Mortician
Up-to-date funeral equipment. Funeral calls given personal attention. Ambulance calls given prompt attention. Our ambulance is comfortable, sanitary and up-to-date. Ambulance or funeral calls answered day or night.
Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

LOW WEEK END FARES TO
MEMPHIS
AND RETURN
FRISCO LINES
EACH SATURDAY & SUNDAY
UNTIL SEPT. 25, 1927
For detailed information call on or phone me:
W. T. MALONE
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines
Sikeston, Mo.

With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

CHAPTER II.—Brent disappears, leaving Philip Scrottles, his manager, power of attorney to conduct the business. He also advertises for a small, "red-haired, freckle-faced boy."

CHAPTER III.—With a young companion he has found, appropriately nicknamed "Freck," Brent is living in an out-of-the-way place, in primitive fashion, subsisting mostly on frogs' legs.

CHAPTER IV.—Brent acquires his first knowledge of "crawdads," incidentally, at the cost of great physical discomfort, rescuing two elderly ladies of color from threatened drowning.

kle before the eyes of the man and the boy as they went along. At last, after a long time of walking, a small white something showed ahead—the light of day.

"We're going through it," Freck announced, as he saw the speck of white in the distance.

"We're Going Through It," Freck Announced as He Saw the Speck of White in the Distance.

As they kept on toward the light the space grew smaller. The sides of the tunnel narrowed down until Brent and his boy companion were forced to crawl on their hands and knees; but this they did, for with Thomas Brent going to the end of a thing was a religion. Slowly they approached the outlet before which showed a dense growth of underbrush and weeds. Freck was first. He stuck his head out into the open air and started to penetrate the underbrush. Suddenly, however, he drew quickly back into the cave plump against Mr. Brent.

"There's somebody out there right in front of the hole," he whispered. "It's two men. Listen! You can hear 'em talking."

The sound of voices had broken in and Mr. Brent strained his ears to catch the words:

"Well, if they ain't at that cave, they must be at the one around the bend. Them's the only two around here that the kid knows anything about, and if they've gone from the other, they must be here."

"Hear that, Freck?" Mr. Brent asked quickly.

"Yes. It's old Daddy Bill from Dodson," Freck whispered back. "I forgot all about him. He'll find us sure as shootin'. Wonder who else is with him."

"I've got a pretty good idea," Brent growled. "Hang that man! I don't want him to find me. First of all, I've got too much against him, and secondly I'm having too good a time.

"Look here, Freck, I want you to get those people out of the way. You understand? Here's ten dollars. Don't give it up unless you have to, but if it's necessary, hand it to Daddy Bill and tell him to keep his mouth shut. Understand? He doesn't see ten dollars every day in the week, does he?"

Freck only gasped.

Mr. Brent went on: "The other fellow that's with him is named Scrottles. He wants to find me and I don't want him to do it. More than that, I'd like to keep him chasing around the country just for his general health," he added sarcastically. "Do they know anything about this end of the cave?"

"Nobody does, I reckon," Freck answered.

"All right. Good! I'll get the stuff and move it up toward this end where it can't be found. You stay here until those fellows get a little bit off. Then you run out and catch up with them. Tell 'em I left here last night and have gone to St. Louis. Freck, I want you to show me you're a real sport by getting that Scrottles fellow to follow me to St. Louis. Tell him that if he wants you to you'll go along with him, but find a way to get out of it, Freck. Tell him he'll have to pay your fare."

Thomas Brent chuckled to himself. "Tell 'em I got pneumonia out here and went to a hospital in St. Louis—or anything of the kind. If you get 'em on the train for St. Louis, you can stick that ten dollars in your pocket. Understand me?"

"Sure do!" Freck answered.

"And, Freck, if you see that young Edwards fellow, bring him back with you. I want to talk to him about something."

After a few more instructions they parted. Mr. Brent watched Freck slink out of the cave, dart here and there through the underbrush, and at last catch up with the two men. He saw them converse; he saw Freck point vaguely into the distance. He chuckled to himself, slowly at first, then harder.

Philip Scrottles had listened attentively to Freck's story and was busily following him back toward town. Thomas Brent watched them out of sight and then, whistling to himself, he started back through the long tunnel.

"Skin me out of a hundred thousand, will he?" He laughed. "Not if I know it!"

CHAPTER VI

Around the Bend

Thomas Brent sat on a log beside Indian creek earnestly watching a bobbing cork in the stream. It had been three days since he and Freck had beheld Scrottles and Daddy Bill. What had happened he did not know, but he felt sure that Freck had succeeded in a way, else he would have been back long before this.

"That kid's got a lot of sense in his head," he ruminated. "If I had a plant full of people like that instead of a bunch of thieves, I'd be a millionaire today." Suddenly he stopped. "Come to think of it," he mused, "what's a lot of money? It doesn't do you much good. Just keeps you worrying all the time trying to get more. That's the trouble with a man when he's making money. He always wants to keep making a lot more. Tom Brent, if you'd realized that fifteen years ago, you wouldn't be a wind-broken old horse now. By George! I wonder if that doctor knew what he was talking about? Wonder if this crazy stunt is doing me any good? Come to think of it, I've been having a whaling good time. There he goes again."

Mr. Brent was addressing his remarks to the water now. "There he goes again—he'll nibble a little bit too much in a minute. Take it under, take it under— Wow! I got you!" A fish was glittering in the air. Mr. Brent bent to detach it from the hook. Then he turned and looked up with a boyish laugh at the sound of a voice behind him.

"Catching many, Mr. Brent?" It was Freck standing there with his hands in his pockets as though he had been gone an hour instead of three days.

"Hello, kid. What luck?"

Freck grinned. "I sent him to Cincinnati," he said. "I thought he might get back too soon if he went to St. Louis. Cincinnati must be eight or ten thousand miles off, ain't it?"

Mr. Brent laughed. "Well, it's not that far, but it's some distance," he answered. "Freck, you're a wonder!"

"There was another fellow with him," Freck rejoined. "A tall fellow; wore one of those long coats and a big silk hat."

"Brady!" burst out Mr. Brent. "Brady! Well, of all things. Freck, you're a wizard. When did they go?"

"Last night. They didn't believe me at first. They seemed to think I wasn't telling them the truth until I finally got Daddy Bill aside and gave him half of that ten dollars. Then he broke down and confessed that he was putting up a job on them. So they kicked him out and gave me a dollar for my information and—here I am."

A wild whoop burst from Thomas Brent. He let his feet slide from the rock and dangle in the water. A sunfish, which had involuntarily hooked itself, bobbed the cork here and there in vain.

"Gave you a dollar for your information, did they? Well, can you beat it? Here's a ten to top it."

Freck gasped. "Sixteen dollars! Oh, snakes! That'll buy ma her rug!"

"That just reminds me," said Mr. Brent. "How about that Edwards fellow?"

"Ma's going to keep her eye on him and send him out when he comes. I told ma about you. She'll keep her mouth shut all right."

"Does Edwards know how to get here?"

"Yes. His aunt lives right over here about a mile or two, and every night or so I'll go over and see if he's come out. If he has, I'll bring him over."

"Again I repeat," said Mr. Brent, "you are a wizard, Freck."

He turned and scrutinized the boy. "What have you got under your arm?"

Freck grinned. "Something for you. I want to take you swimming, but I knew you wouldn't go unless you had something to go in. So I thought I'd bring you a bathing suit. I couldn't find anything but the trunks though. They'll do, won't they?"

"I guess so. Where do we go, Freck?" Mr. Brent found himself taking quite an interest in the thing.

"Depends whether you can swim or not," Freck answered. "There's a mudhole where we can make a slippery slide and just play around if we want to. And then there's a deep hole farther on where we can do some regular swimming."

"Well, we'll take the slippery slide," came the answer. "I never went swimming in my life."

"You never went— Oh, snakes!" Freck gazed at the man before him with wonder in his face. "You honest about that, Mr. Brent? Didn't you ever go swimming and play slippery slide and wild man or anything of the kind?"

"Never in my life."

"Huh!" Freck voiced his disapproval of such a mode of living in one short ejaculation. "We'll go after dinner," he said shortly.

Thereupon the fishing progressed until Mr. Brent felt he had enough finny morsels to satisfy his steadily growing appetite and that of Freck. Then he motioned the boy to sit down.

"I'm going to do this cooking for a while," he said. "You sit around and look wise. What's that you got there?"

Freck was busily threading a resined string through a hole in a tin can. "It's a lion yeller," he announced. "Wait until I finish it and you'll see." He ended his operation and then, with a long, steady jerk, he drew the string through the can. An unearthly, growling roar was the response.

"Sounds just like a lion, doesn't it?" Freck asked. "I heard one once in a circus. Sounds just like it. I can have lots of fun with this thing when I go back to town. We'll take it along with us this afternoon when we go swimming and when we're playing wild man we can have this for the bears and lions and things."

"Well, how do you know I'm going to play any wild man?" Brent asked with a chuckle as he turned the fish in the skillet.

"You've got to play wild man if you go swimming in a slippery slide," Freck said.

"Well, I guess I'll have to do it, then," Mr. Brent answered. "Freck cut some bread."

Dinner over, they lazied about in the sun a while and slept on the warm logs for an hour or two. Then, doffing their clothes and donning the trunks, they started for the swimming hole.

An hour later two grotesque figures lay on the sand on the banks of Indian creek. Each was striped and circled with mud until all resemblance to humanity was lost. Freck resembled somewhat a painted pygmy of the African jungles, while Thomas Brent, president of the Amalgamated Foundry company, looked like a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. His face, his arms, his legs, and his body were ringed and crossed with mud lines. His head was plastered with a muddy crown into which was stuck a decoration of pokeberries. He carried a large piece of bark as a shield and a long branch of pawpaw for a spear.

"Freck," he said with a momentary return to dignity, "this is a fool stunt—but it's lots of fun."

"Sure it is," said Freck; "but we ain't danced the war dance yet."

"Well, let's have it."

Freck let out a yelp and started in a circle. Thomas Brent, forgetful of the fact that he was fighting a half-million-dollar battle against Scrottles and the Kelly-Griggs company, forgetful of the fact that he was a man of forty-five, overweight, with a bad set of nerves, digestion that two weeks before had been extraordinarily poor, and a temper that had made him famous, dropped his shield and started to join in the festivities. Suddenly, however, he stopped and gasped. Around the bend he had seen something fluttering.

"Freck," he said, "your eyes are better than mine. What's that? It's a white something, and it's moving this way."

The pygmy savage of the African jungles looked intently ahead. Then he whirled and grasped his resin can "lion yeller." "Oh, snakes!" he exclaimed. "Quick! We got to hide ourselves."

"Hide ourselves?"

Freck looked here and there anxiously, then started toward a thick clump of brush. "Come on. We'll hide in here. We haven't got time to get up to the cave." He started ahead and Mr. Brent followed.

"What's the row, Freck? Hide ourselves? What—"

Freck answered anxiously over his shoulder as he hurried toward the brush clump: "It's a Sunday school picnic."

When he and Freck gained the protection of the shrubbery, Brent, panting a bit, turned to look about him. The boy had been right. It was a picnic coming from goodness only knows where, but determined, it seemed, to pass exactly the spot where the boy and man were hiding. There were about fifty persons in the group, mostly women, with a sprinkling of men to carry the baskets. Brent pressed himself as closely as he could to the ground and turned a bewildered pair of eyes toward Freck.

"Think they'll see us?" he asked.

"No," Freck answered. "They're too busy thinking where they're going to stop and eat."

"Well, I hope to goodness they don't stop here," Brent said soulfully, and settled down to watch again.

The party approached slowly with its vanguard of women looking here and there anxiously for a place to stop and spread the afternoon meal.

Brent saw them pause, point, and then hurry forward. He groaned. "We're gone," he said; "we're gone."

And in truth the party had selected for a stopping place a green sward not thirty feet from where the refugees were hiding. They circled about, laughing and talking, and began to spread the tablecloth on the ground, while the men carried water from the creek. Freck looked at Brent with eyes that spoke much. Brent returned the gaze, but neither uttered a word.

Slowly the preparations for the picnic meal went forward while Brent and the boy, in strained positions in the shrubbery, looked on and prayed that something might happen to drive the party away. But no thunder rolled, no lightning flashed, no miracle came floating out of the sky, nothing happened to end the muscular agony of the two cramped and straining bodies doubled up in the shrubbery.

Brent's breath began to come hard. His muscles were rebelling against the unusual strain without relaxation. His eyes sought Freck's appealingly. "Boy, we got to do something," he whispered. "I'm about to break in two."

"Go on and move. They won't hear you," Freck answered.

Brent cast another look in the direction of the party. The backs of most of them were turned. He decided to take the chance and to spread out on his stomach. He moved.

And an unfortunate move it was, for in some way the string of Freck's "lion yeller" had become firmly wedged between two of Mr. Brent's toes while the can itself was fairly implanted behind a fork of brush. With the first motion there issued forth a screeching roar which sounded like the wail of a thousand lost souls.

It frightened Mr. Brent. With a half yelp he jumped to his feet just in time to see a greatly surprised picnic party scrambling up and looking amazedly at him. His hands went into the air. "Woof!" he grunted, and with the first instinct of protection strong within him, leaped to one side and ran.

There were screams, yells, shouts. Brent looked back. A woman or two had fainted. Two or three men were seizing clubs and preparing to follow him.

"Gosh," he said to himself with a grunt, "they think I'm a real wild man!"

"Gosh," He Said to Himself With a Grunt. "They Think I'm a Wild Man!"

He plunged forward into the woods and sought to regain the cave. A yell or two from behind told him that the men were still on his trail. He heard a sharp report from the rear and a singing something passed him.

"Good-by, Thomas," he consoled himself. "They're shooting at you."

But on he went, dodging here and there. Again and again he sought to find the entrance to the cave where he might lose himself from the men who were following. It was an impossibility. Bewildered, befuddled, he had lost all sense of direction, and blindly dodged here and there, anywhere, in the effort to throw his pursuers off the trail. At last the cries from behind grew fainter. Brent realized that the pursuit was over. Slowly he sank beneath a tree and gasped back a part of the breath he had lost, and he remained there.

It seemed good to rest in the sun after that wild chase. It was warm and pleasant and comforting. He allowed his head to sink lower and lower. At last he slept.

When he awoke it was with a start and the realization that night was approaching, that he was hungry, that the warm air of the day was different from the cool air of evening, that he was still in the attire and decoration of a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. He groaningly rolled over and looked stodgily at the moon.

"Doggone it!" he burst out wholeheartedly. "Doggone it!" But the ejaculation did no good except to relieve somewhat his overcharged feelings. It brought him no nearer his clothes, no nearer the cave, no nearer anything except the realization that he was lost in the woods in exceedingly thin attire and that it was going to get rather cool before morning.

"No fool like an old fool," he growled as he rose and stumbled toward an open space where the moonlight made progress better. "I've got to get this crazy mud off of me or I'll go insane. If I could find the creek, maybe I could follow it back to the cave or somewhere near it.

"That Freck is a wise one," Mr. Brent commented to himself. "Had sense enough to stay in that brush and not move, and of course they didn't think of looking for him. There he is rolled up in his blanket, asleep, warm, and comfortable—comfortable," he said slowly and with a shiver.

"Huh! there isn't any such condition."

A shimmer in the distance caught his eye and he plunged forward, ... hiding with a few trees now and ... but at last reaching the creek ... with shivering teeth he bathed ... the hateful mud, and then, ... and trembling, started along ... in the hope of finding the ... air was growing colder, and ... tle while Brent was forced ... and do a short but energetic ... dance to keep the chatter of ... teeth and the tremble and ... of his body.

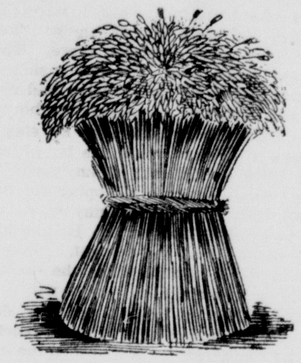
(Continued on next ...

For a short distance a mountain lion can run with the speed of an express train.

Among the peoples of the Yassai tribe in Africa, it is considered undignified for the men to work and the women do all hunting, fishing and similar work.

The minster at Ulm, Germany, is 550 years old and has a steeple 529 feet high, the highest church spire in the world.

The states of Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia permit the marriage, with the consent of her parents, of a girl of twelve.



Seed Wheat

Recleaned, Ready for Drill

$1.67 Bushel

in even weight two and one-half bushel bags.

Same wheat treated for prevention of smut

$1.77 Bushel

f. o. b. Sikeston

Scott County Milling Co.

FUEL SAVERS

Storm doors and storm windows will save you many times their cost in fuel saved each winter. They do much, also, toward eliminating cold corners and draughty places in your home.

E. C. ROBINSON LUMBER CO.

PHONE 284 N. E. FUCHS, Mgr.

For The Man Who *Knows* Tires

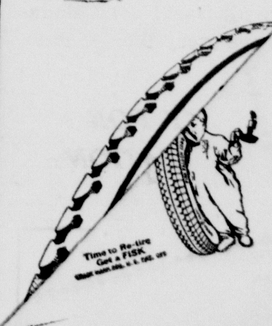
Drivers who insist upon the sort of service that ordinary tires cannot give, find the most utmost pleasure and satisfaction in Fisk Tires.

Fisk Balloon Cords are now built of "Fillerless" Cord, by a Fisk patented process that eliminates the cross threads in the fabric and equalizes the strain placed upon each cord. The Fisk Truck Tire has been built of "Fillerless" Cord for the past two years and equipment has been installed that makes it possible to now use "Fillerless" Cord in the complete line.

PHONE 702

AIR-MIST AUTO LAUNDRY

"LET ONE CALL D... ALL"



...nd Drugs —Ask for ...

...,000 last ...-year av- ... per cent indi- ...shels on 1,738,000 ...,460,000 in 1926 from ...s. U. S. oats crop is ...0 bushels against 1,250,000 in 1926.

...ne hay in Missouri at 92 per ...nt on 3,338,000 acres indicate 4,-

...at. ...t, new- ..., electric and garage. ...e 58. tf. ...and in Cape Girar- ...ear of incumberance ...tock of merchandise. ..., Cape Girardeau. 4t.

SALE—Victor victrola, console ...e. Walnut finish. Bargain if taken at once. See Margaret Hanner or phone 441. tf.

WANTED—Salesman for old line insurance. Territory of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas now open. Liberal contract. Write W. S. Jones, Kennett, Mo. tf.

FOR SALE—4-room dwelling, A-1 condition, has large front and back porches, also pantry, closets, bathroom, other conveniences. Coal and wood house, garage, beautiful lawn, 70 ft. front. Terms if desired. Phone 553.—Eli Williams. tf.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net.....25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Bank statements $10.00
Probate notices, minimum ....$ 5.00
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties .....$ 1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States .....$ 2.00

Some sort of fumadiddles must have been going on when the individual members of the Scott County Court signed a request that the State Highway Commission locate Highway 61 through Scott County at the same time they made the permanent location through New Madrid County. The members of the County Court ordered the County Clerk to make no notation of their action on the record. This was to muddy the waters and is where the fuma didles come in. Why did Judges Le Grand and Buchanan lend their endorsement to the West Route Association when their interests are with the Kingshighway Association and when they knew there was no prospect of work in Scott County in four years? The West Routers are using this document as a court order, when the court ordered same not to be put on record. If the document is not genuine, why the fumadiddles?

* * * *

The Publicity Committee of the Kingshighway Association will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock for the purpose of arranging a program for the mass meeting to be held at the Sikeston High School Auditorium, on Tuesday evening, September 20.

* * * *

The high tariff of the United States has kept all foreign countries from sending goods over here. France raised a tariff wall against manufactured articles from the United States so high that our high tariff barons could not see over it or get over. Now the United States is raising a roar about the actions of France. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

* * * *

Old Folks is no longer Single Folks.

THE NEW MOON

When, as the garish day is closed, Heaven burns with the descended sun, it is then passing sweet to notice, amid that blush of crimson light, the new moons modest bow grow radiant as the earth and sky grow dark.

Few are the hearts too cold to feel a thrill of gladness gradually steal over them when first their wandering eye sees faintly in the evening blaze that glimmering curve of tender vision; just planted in the heavens.

The sight of that young cres· nt brings thoughts of all fair and youthful objects.

The hopes of early years, childhoods purity and grace, and joys that like a rainbow wing after the passing shower of tears.

This captive yields us to the dream of freedom, when that virgin ray comes out upon the air; and painfully the sick man tries to fix his dim and burning eyes on the sweet promise of God.

Most welcome to the lovers sight, glitters that pure, emerging vision. Sweetest is the lovers walk and tenderest is their murmured love, beneath the gentle radiance of the new moon.

Here do graver men, behold a type of errors, their romance of past ye ars. They have thoughts but not of present, but of the past, opening in their minds;

Just like that new light in Heaven. —Juanita Briggs.

"Could I speak to you, Joe?" And she did!

* * * *

Tom Allen says he is the big splash at the swimming pool, anyway.

* * * *

The corn is maturing fast and from the inroads made on some of the fields, squirrels and 'coons must be waxing fat. Fields bordering wood lands show many ears of corn have been sampled.

* * * *

J. R. Keys of Philadelphia is dead at the Salvation Army Home in Honolulu. He boasted of living on $1.27 per week and never over $1 per day. He left an estate worth $800,000 and couldn't take a penny with him. Why go hungry to die rich?

* * * *

The long-held belief that snake charmers can cause snakes to leave their jungle haunts at the sound of music is a myth, according to the director of the Masteur Institute at Colombo, Ceylon.

SUNFLOWER SEED CROP SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Sunflower seed production is expected to be about one-third smaller than that of last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop in Missouri and Illinois is very late and the outcome is dependent upon weather conditions this month and part of next month. The deficiencies in those States, however, will be made up in part by the greatly increased production in California. The carryover in all sections is reported to be smaller than usual. Opening prices in Missouri and Illinois are expected to be at least $1.00 per 100 pounds higher than last year. Argentine sunflower is being offered at $2.80-$2.90 per 100 pounds c. i. f. New York ($4.80-$4.90, duty paid). Manchurian seed of better quality than the Argentine seed is reported to be offered at $7-$8, duty paid.

Acreage of sunflower seed in southeastern Missouri is estimated at 50-60 per cent of last year. Excessive rains in the spring and early summer delayed planting considerably and were mainly responsible for the reduction in acreage. The production last year was estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Yields this year will depend mainly upon the date on which killing frosts occur, as the crop, though making fairly good progress at this time, is three to six weeks late. The major portion of the crop may not be ready to harvest until the middle or latter part of October. No new seed had been contracted up to about September 5, but opening prices are expected to be at least $1 per 100 pounds higher than last year, when they were $2.25-$2.75, compared with $3.25 to $3.50, two years ago.

Acreage in Illinois is estimated aobut 75 per cent of last year, which in turn was much smaller than in 1925. Low prices received last fall apparently discouraged many farmers from planting their usual acreage. Heavy rains delayed planting and drowned out some acreage. Hail also damaged the crop in our district. The crop is two or three weeks late and harvest is not expected to begin until the latter part of October.

The crop in California, estimated at 3,500,00 pounds compared with about 1,000,000 pounds last year, is the largest in seven or more years. The large crop is due almost entirely to a big increase in acreage, resulting mainly from the substitution of sunflowers on some of the bean acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere in the State. The crop was being harvested during the first week of September. Nearly 50 per cent of the crop had been contracted for by September 1 at about $4 per 100 pounds to the grower, compared with $4-$4.25 last year.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR 1927-1928 ARE ANNOUNCED

Eleven farm and household features forming the extended 1927-28 program of the Radio Service United States Department of Agriculture, are announced for broadcast beginning October 3, 1927. The schedule listing the full program has been sent to radio stations in all parts of the United States and a full list of stations which will broadcast Radio Service feautres during the coming year will be released soon.

The new season's program includes three of last year's favorites: "Aunt Sammy's" Daily Housekeepers' Chat, the Noon-time Farm Flashes and the United States Radio Farm School, as well as eight "special features" some of which will be put on the air for the first time when the season opens early in October.

"Aunt Sammy's" Chats will continue as the 10-minute, five-day-per-week program which proved popular last year. These Chats are written in an informal style and contain brief discussions of such important problems of home-making as meal planning, marketing, cooking, canning, health and food habits of children, sewing, home furnishing, decoration, gardening and other closely related subjects. The Chats have been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length to comply with requests for shorter programs.

Practical and useful information dealing with poultry keeping dairying, livestock, crops and soils, fruits and vegetables, the farm woodlot, and marketing farm products will feature the Noon-time Farm Flashes this year. The Flashes are put on the air five days each week; the talks are ten minutes long, and take the form of a rapid-fire question-and-answer conversation between a farmer and his county agricultural agent. This was a 15-minute program last year, but has been cut down to 10 minutes.

The United States Radio Farm School has also been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length. Farm school talks will be broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will be a dialogue program devoted to crops and soils, farm economics and community life, and livestock material. The lessons will be broadcast as popular discussions between modern, practical farmers and trained farm specialists.

The Poultry Chats, a new program worked out in answer to numerous requestes for a special poultry program, will be a 10-minute, Tuesday, program, dealing with modern methods of profitable poultry production.

Other "special features", each of which will be broadcast once a week, are: The Young Folks' Program, 10 minutes every Friday. "Uncle Abe" will tell stories with farm slants to children of different ages. The Insect and Wild Life Allies and Enemies talks, a 10-minute Wednesday program, will deal with farm insect and wild animal pests and friends. The Primer for Town Farmers, a 10-minute Monday release, will take up gardening, home beautification and economy with a twon-home slant. And the Farm News Digest, a 7-minute, Saturday talk, will review briefly the farm news of the week.

Last season's weekly, five-minute Chats by the Weather Man, will be lengthened to ten minutes this year and will be broadcast on alternate Wednesdays. This program deals with ever-popular discussion topics, the weather.

The Radio Service announces two special monthly programs for this year: The Agricultural Situation Review, to be broadcast on the first Monday of each month during the broadcast season, and the special monthly Farm Playlets. The Review will deal with crops and general current farm conditions as well as the agricultural prospects in the various key regions. This is a 10-minute program. Timely farm problems will be dramatized into 20-minute radio one-act plays for the Farm Playlets.

Information for the various Radio Service programs is furnished by specialists of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. This information is writen up in popular and informal style by trained radio writers employed by the department and, after being approved by the bureaus concerned with each program, is sent to the stations for broadcast. This system assures the large farm audiences of timely, accurate and first-hand information on practical and up-to-date farming methods in America. The same general method used last year will be employed during 1927-28, in the preparation of radio programs bearing the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new season will continue from Monday, October 3, 1927 to April 30, 1928.

FACTS ABOUT MISSOURI

Missouri is the sixth largest producer of watermelons in the United States, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C. The productions in 1926 totaled 3445 carloads of melons.

The new 750,000-gallon tank of the Springfield (Mo.) City Water Co., now nearing completion will be among the largest elevated tanks in the world. It will be 145 feet high, and will be completed about September 15.

Missouri is the home of the nation's greatest botanical garden (Shaw's Garden in St. Louis,) as well as the home of the world's greatest peony farm (Sarcoxie) from which as many as 250,000 blooms have been shipped to eastern cities in a single season. Shaw's Garden has more than 11,000 different species of plants.

The first telephone line in Missouri was established in St. Louis on April 19, 1878. There were 12 subscribers, of whom five were lawyers. The swicthboard set-up in the St. Louis office was one of the first in operation in the world.

Missouri has the smallest national park in the world. It is "Wittenberg Rock" or "Rock of the Cross" opposite the old settlement of the Wittenberg, Perry County. It was taken over by the Federal Government to preserve its historical value as well as its scenic beauty.

The generation of electricity at Ozark dam for the year ending July 31, 1927, reached a new high total of 80,829,400 kilowatt hours. The previous high annual total was for the year ending July 31, 1926, when 54,781,300 kilowatt hours were generated.

Pearl buttons manufactured in Missouri are used in every country in the world. Most of these Missouri buttons are made at Canton, Lewis County.

FARM BUREAU EXPOSES FAKERS

Farm Bureau members have recently complained to County Agent J. Robert Hall of Linn County, that a cretain individual had called at their farms and inspected poultry for diseases and made recommendations that flocks should be treated with his medicine. He also recommended culling methods.

Upon investigation by the Linn County Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee this party left the County immediately. Two more parties arrived at Meadville recently and began working the west half of Linn County and were again reported to the Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee. The matter was referred to the State Office at Columbia and the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis for thorough investigation. Both gave approximately the same report on these men which is substantially as follows:

"The State Poultry Association of Denver is an Association of men having certain poultry remedies for sale, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. They must have good selling talk as I know of one woman who bought $43 worth of remedies. As far as I am able to learn their dip is just an ordinary mixture costing about 50c to produce, but sells for $5 per gallon. Lice powder costs 10c a pound, but sells at six pounds for $5".

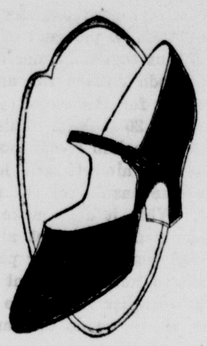
In the News Notes from the Colorado Agricultural College, we quote the following in reference to the sales practices used by the company's agents:

"He operates by culling chickens and points out diseases to farmers. In return he asks only to fill orders for wares. Such diseases as white diarrhea and cholera cannot be cured by drugs. The operator is usually a slick, smooth talker and sometimes falsely claims connection with the College, Government or Poultry Association, to lend credence to his operations".

Farmers who are approached by representatives of this or similar companies are urged to get in touch with their nearest local county agent, or the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis.

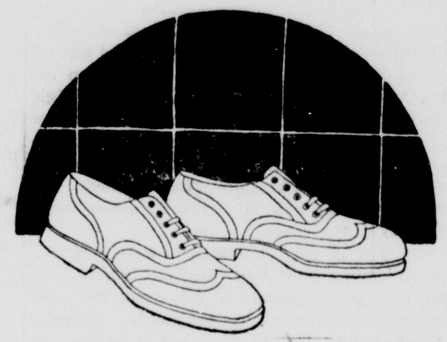
Branson—Branson tomato factory starts season's operations.

Odessa—Plans under way for location of garment factory in this place.



The New Footwear

You will surely enjoy choosing your new footwear from this collection of smartly new display of *Fall Shoe Fashions.*



Get Your Feet Ready

Delay in purchasing the proper footwear for Fall is a folly for which no reasonable excuse may be made. The serious illnesses which may result from such unnecessary neglect may cost you many times the price of the shoes.

HEUER'S SAMPLE SHOE STORE

McCoy-Tanner Bldg. Sikeston, Mo.

PRETTY HANDKERCHIEFS

A host of the most dainty and prettiest designs in handkerchiefs. The cost of a dozen or more will be but little at the prices we have them marked.

SCHOOL TOGS FOR GIRLS

Keeping girls well dressed for school days is often a serious problem. Let us help.

45—Phones—46

Pinnell Store Company

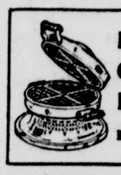
"The Most of the Best for the Least"

Always the Finest

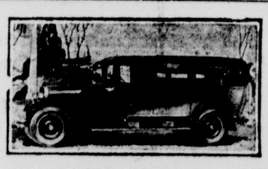
A reputation for fineness in the jewelry we display enables you to come here with a feeling of confidence, a knowledge that whatever you may choose for a gift or for personal use will prove satisfactory in evrey way.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON
Jewelers
McCoy-Tanner Building

KC BAKING POWDER
Same Price for over 35 Years
25 ounces for 25 cents
Guaranteed Pure and Healthful
Our Government used millions of pounds



Have you tried, — Golden brown waffles, Electrically cooked right on your table.



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With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

CHAPTER II.—Brent disappears, leaving Philip Scrottles, his manager, power of attorney to conduct the business. He also advertises for a small, "red-haired, freckle-faced boy."

CHAPTER III.—With a young companion he has found, appropriately nicknamed "Freck," Brent is living in an out-of-the-way place, in primitive fashion, subsisting mostly on frogs' legs.

CHAPTER IV.—Brent acquires his first knowledge of "crawdads," incidentally, at the cost of great physical discomfort, rescuing two elderly ladies of color from threatened drowning.

kle before the eyes of the man and the boy as they went along. At last, after a long time of walking, a small white something showed ahead—the light of day.

"We're going through it," Freck announced, as he saw the speck of white in the distance.

"We're Going Through It," Freck Announced as He Saw the Speck of White in the Distance.

As they kept on toward the light the space grew smaller. The sides of the tunnel narrowed down until Brent and his boy companion were forced to crawl on their hands and knees; but this they did, for with Thomas Brent going to the end of a thing was a religion. Slowly they approached the outlet before which showed a dense growth of underbrush and weeds. Freck was first. He stuck his head out into the open air and started to penetrate the underbrush. Suddenly, however, he drew quickly back into the cave plump against Mr. Brent.

"There's somebody out there right in front of the hole," he whispered. "It's two men. Listen! You can hear 'em talking."

The sound of voices had broken in and Mr. Brent strained his ears to catch the words:

"Well, if they ain't at that cave, they must be at the one around the bend. Them's the only two around here that the kid knows anything about, and if they've gone from the other, they must be here."

"Hear that, Freck?" Mr. Brent asked quickly.

"Yes. It's old Daddy Bill from Dodson," Freck whispered back. "I forgot all about him. He'll find us sure as shootin'. Wonder who else is with him."

"I've got a pretty good idea," Brent growled. "Hang that man! I don't want him to find me. First of all, I've got too much against him, and secondly I'm having too good a time.

"Look here, Freck, I want you to get those people out of the way. You understand? Here's ten dollars. Don't give it up unless you have to, but if it's necessary, hand it to Daddy Bill and tell him to keep his mouth shut. Understand? He doesn't see ten dollars every day in the week, does he?"

Freck only gasped.

Mr. Brent went on: "The other fellow that's with him is named Scrottles. He wants to find me and I don't want him to do it. More than that, I'd like to keep him chasing around the country just for his general health," he added sarcastically. "Do they know anything about this end of the cave?"

"Nobody does, I reckon," Freck answered.

"All right. Good! I'll get the stuff and move it up toward this end where it can't be found. You stay here until those fellows get a little bit off. Then you run out and catch up with them. Tell 'em I left here last night and have gone to St. Louis. Freck, I want you to show me you're a real sport by getting that Scrottles fellow to follow me to St. Louis. Tell him that if he wants you to you'll go along with him, but find a way to get out of it, Freck. Tell him he'll have to pay your fare."

Thomas Brent chuckled to himself. "Tell 'em I got pneumonia out here and went to a hospital in St. Louis—or anything of the kind. If you get 'em on the train for St. Louis, you can stick that ten dollars in your pocket. Understand me?"

"Sure do!" Freck answered.

"And, Freck, if you see that young Edwards fellow, bring him back with you. I want to talk to him about something."

After a few more instructions they parted. Mr. Brent watched Freck slink out of the cave, dart here and there through the underbrush, and at last catch up with the two men. He saw them converse; he saw Freck point vaguely into the distance. He chuckled to himself, slowly at first, then harder.

Philip Scrottles had listened attentively to Freck's story and was busily following him back toward town. Thomas Brent watched them out of sight and then, whistling to himself, he started back through the long tunnel.

"Skin me out of a hundred thousand, will he?" He laughed. "Not if I know it!"

CHAPTER VI

Around the Bend

Thomas Brent sat on a log beside Indian creek earnestly watching a bobbing cork in the stream. It had been three days since he and Freck had beheld Scrottles and Daddy Bill. What had happened he did not know, but he felt sure that Freck had succeeded in a way, else he would have been back long before this.

"That kid's got a lot of sense in his head," he ruminated. "If I had a plant full of people like that instead of a bunch of thieves, I'd be a millionaire today." Suddenly he stopped. "Come to think of it," he mused, "what's a lot of money? It doesn't do you much good. Just keeps you worrying all the time trying to get more. That's the trouble with a man when he's making money. He always wants to keep making a lot more. Tom Brent, if you'd realized that fifteen years ago, you wouldn't be a wind-broken old horse now. By George! I wonder if that doctor knew what he was talking about? Wonder if this crazy stunt is doing me any good? Come to think of it, I've been having a whaling good time. There he goes again."

Mr. Brent was addressing his remarks to the water now. "There he goes again—he'll nibble a little bit too much in a minute. Take it under, take it under— Wow! I got you!" A fish was glittering in the air. Mr. Brent bent to detach it from the hook. Then he turned and looked up with a boyish laugh at the sound of a voice behind him.

"Catching many, Mr. Brent?" It was Freck standing there with his hands in his pockets as though he had been gone an hour instead of three days.

"Hello, kid. What luck?"

Freck grinned. "I sent him to Cincinnati," he said. "I thought he might get back too soon if he went to St. Louis. Cincinnati must be eight or ten thousand miles off, ain't it?"

Mr. Brent laughed. "Well, it's not that far, but it's some distance," he answered. "Freck, you're a wonder!"

"There was another fellow with him," Freck rejoined. "A tall fellow; wore one of those long coats and a big silk hat."

"Brady!" burst out Mr. Brent. "Brady! Well, of all things. Freck, you're a wizard. When did they go?"

"Last night. They didn't believe me at first. They seemed to think I wasn't telling them the truth until I finally got Daddy Bill aside and gave him half of that ten dollars. Then he broke down and confessed that he was putting up a job on them. So they kicked him out and gave me a dollar for my information and—here I am."

A wild whoop burst from Thomas Brent. He let his feet slide from the rock and dangle in the water. A sunfish, which had involuntarily hooked itself, bobbed the cork here and there in vain.

"Gave you a dollar for your information, did they? Well, can you beat it? Here's a ten to top it."

Freck gasped. "Sixteen dollars! Oh, snakes! That'll buy ma her rug!"

"That just reminds me," said Mr. Brent. "How about that Edwards fellow?"

"Ma's going to keep her eye on him and send him out when he comes. I told ma about you. She'll keep her mouth shut all right."

"Does Edwards know how to get here?"

"Yes. His aunt lives right over here about a mile or two, and every night or so I'll go over and see if he's come out. If he has, I'll bring him over."

"Again I repeat," said Mr. Brent, "you are a wizard, Freck."

He turned and scrutinized the boy. "What have you got under your arm?"

Freck grinned. "Something for you. I want to take you swimming, but I knew you wouldn't go unless you had something to go in. So I thought I'd bring you a bathing suit. I couldn't find anything but the trunks though. They'll do, won't they?"

"I guess so. Where do we go, Freck?" Mr. Brent found himself taking quite an interest in the thing.

"Depends whether you can swim or not," Freck answered. "There's a mudhole where we can make a slippery slide and just play around if we want to. And then there's a deep hole farther on where we can do some regular swimming."

"Well, we'll take the slippery slide," came the answer. "I never went swimming in my life."

"You never went— Oh, snakes!" Freck gazed at the man before him with wonder in his face. "You honest about that, Mr. Brent? Didn't you ever go swimming and play slippery slide and wild man or anything of the kind?"

"Never in my life."

"Huh!" Freck voiced his disapproval of such a mode of living in one short ejaculation. "We'll go after dinner," he said shortly.

Thereupon the fishing progressed until Mr. Brent felt he had enough finny morsels to satisfy his steadily growing appetite and that of Freck. Then he motioned the boy to sit down.

"I'm going to do this cooking for a while," he said. "You sit around and look wise. What's that you got there?"

Freck was busily threading a resined string through a hole in a tin can. "It's a lion yeller," he announced. "Wait until I finish it and you'll see." He ended his operation and then, with a long, steady jerk, he drew the string through the can. An unearthly, growling roar was the response.

"Sounds just like a lion, doesn't it?" Freck asked. "I heard one once in a circus. Sounds just like it. I can have lots of fun with this thing when I go back to town. We'll take it along with us this afternoon when we go swimming and when we're playing wild man we can have this for the bears and lions and things."

"Well, how do you know I'm going to play any wild man?" Brent asked with a chuckle as he turned the fish in the skillet.

"You've got to play wild man if you go swimming in a slippery slide," Freck said.

"Well, I guess I'll have to do it, then," Mr. Brent answered. "Freck cut some bread."

Dinner over, they lazied about in the sun a while and slept on the warm logs for an hour or two. Then, doffing their clothes and donning the trunks, they started for the swimming hole.

An hour later two grotesque figures lay on the sand on the banks of Indian creek. Each was striped and circled with mud until all resemblance to humanity was lost. Freck resembled somewhat a painted pygmy of the African jungles, while Thomas Brent, president of the Amalgamated Foundry company, looked like a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. His face, his arms, his legs, and his body were ringed and crossed with mud lines. His head was plastered with a muddy crown into which was stuck a decoration of pokeberries. He carried a large piece of bark as a shield and a long branch of pawpaw for a spear.

"Freck," he said with a momentary return to dignity, "this is a fool stunt—but it's lots of fun."

"Sure it is," said Freck; "but we ain't danced the war dance yet."

"Well, let's have it."

Freck let out a yelp and started in a circle. Thomas Brent, forgetful of the fact that he was fighting a half-million-dollar battle against Scrottles and the Kelly-Griggs company, forgetful of the fact that he was a man of forty-five, overweight, with a bad set of nerves, digestion that two weeks before had been extraordinarily poor, and a temper that had made him famous, dropped his shield and started to join in the festivities. Suddenly, however, he stopped and gasped. Around the bend he had seen something fluttering.

"Freck," he said, "your eyes are better than mine. What's that? It's a white something, and it's moving this way."

The pygmy savage of the African jungles looked intently ahead. Then he whirled and grasped his resin can "lion yeller." "Oh, snakes!" he exclaimed. "Quick! We got to hide ourselves."

"Hide ourselves?"

Freck looked here and there anxiously, then started toward a thick clump of brush. "Come on. We'll hide in here. We haven't got time to get up to the cave." He started ahead and Mr. Brent followed.

"What's the row, Freck? Hide ourselves? What—"

Freck answered anxiously over his shoulder as he hurried toward the brush clump: "It's a Sunday school picnic."

When he and Freck gained the protection of the shrubbery, Brent, panting a bit, turned to look about him. The boy had been right. It was a picnic coming from goodness only knows where, but determined, it seemed, to pass exactly the spot where the boy and man were hiding. There were about fifty persons in the group, mostly women, with a sprinkling of men to carry the baskets. Brent pressed himself as closely as he could to the ground and turned a bewildered pair of eyes toward Freck.

"Think they'll see us?" he asked.

"No," Freck answered. "They're too busy thinking where they're going to stop and eat."

"Well, I hope to goodness they don't stop here," Brent said soulfully, and settled down to watch again.

The party approached slowly with its vanguard of women looking here and there anxiously for a place to stop and spread the afternoon meal.

Brent saw them pause, point, and then hurry forward. He groaned. "We're gone," he said; "we're gone."

And in truth the party had selected for a stopping place a green sward not thirty feet from where the refugees were hiding. They circled about, laughing and talking, and began to spread the tablecloth on the ground, while the men carried water from the creek. Freck looked at Brent with eyes that spoke much. Brent returned the gaze, but neither uttered a word.

Slowly the preparations for the picnic meal went forward while Brent and the boy, in strained positions in the shrubbery, looked on and prayed that something might happen to drive the party away. But no thunder rolled, no lightning flashed, no miracle came floating out of the sky, nothing happened to end the muscular agony of the two cramped and straining bodies doubled up in the shrubbery.

Brent's breath began to come hard. His muscles were rebelling against the unusual strain without relaxation. His eyes sought Freck's appealingly. "Boy, we got to do something," he whispered. "I'm about to break in two."

"Go on and move. They won't hear you," Freck answered.

Brent cast another look in the direction of the party. The backs of most of them were turned. He decided to take the chance and to spread out on his stomach. He moved.

And an unfortunate move it was, for in some way the string of Freck's "lion yeller" had become firmly wedged between two of Mr. Brent's toes while the can itself was fairly implanted behind a fork of brush. With the first motion there issued forth a screeching roar which sounded like the wail of a thousand lost souls.

It frightened Mr. Brent. With a half yelp he jumped to his feet just in time to see a greatly surprised picnic party scrambling up and looking amazedly at him. His hands went into the air. "Woof!" he grunted, and with the first instinct of protection strong within him, leaped to one side and ran.

There were screams, yells, shouts. Brent looked back. A woman or two had fainted. Two or three men were seizing clubs and preparing to follow him.

"Gosh," he said to himself with a

"Gosh," He Said to Himself With a Grunt. "They Think I'm a Wild Man!"

grunt, "they think I'm a real wild man!"

He plunged forward into the woods and sought to regain the cave. A yell or two from behind told him that the men were still on his trail. He heard a sharp report from the rear and a singing something passed him.

"Good-by, Thomas," he consoled himself. "They're shooting at you."

But on he went, dodging here and there. Again and again he sought to find the entrance to the cave where he might lose himself from the men who were following. It was an impossibility. Bewildered, befuddled, he had lost all sense of direction, and blindly dodged here and there, anywhere, in the effort to throw his pursuers off the trail. At last the cries from behind grew fainter. Brent realized that the pursuit was over. Slowly he sank beneath a tree and gasped back a part of the breath he had lost, and he remained there.

It seemed good to rest in the sun after that wild chase. It was warm and pleasant and comforting. He allowed his head to sink lower and lower. At last he slept.

When he awoke it was with a start and the realization that night was approaching, that he was hungry, that the warm air of the day was different from the cool air of evening, that he was still in the attire and decoration of a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. He groaningly rolled over and looked stodgily at the moon.

"Doggone it!" he burst out wholeheartedly. "Doggone it!" But the ejaculation did no good except to relieve somewhat his overcharged feelings. It brought him no nearer his clothes, no nearer the cave, no nearer anything except the realization that he was lost in the woods in exceedingly thin attire and that it was going to get rather cool before morning.

"No fool like an old fool," he growled as he rose and stumbled toward an open space where the moonlight made progress better. "I've got to get this crazy mud off of me or I'll go insane. If I could find the creek, maybe I could follow it back to the cave or somewhere near it.

"That Freck is a wise one," Mr. Brent commented to himself. "Had sense enough to stay in that brush and not move, and of course they didn't think of looking for him. There he is rolled up in his blanket, asleep, warm, and comfortable—comfortable," he said slowly and with a shiver.

"Huh! there isn't any such condition."

A shimmer in the distance caught his eye and he plunged forward, colliding with a few trees now and then, but at last reaching the creek where with shivering teeth he bathed away the hateful mud, and then, shivering and trembling, started along its banks in the hope of finding the cave. The air was growing colder, and every little while Brent was forced to pause and do a short but energetic war dance to keep the chatter out of his teeth and the tremble and shiver out of his body.

(Continued on next page)

For a short distance a mountain lion can run with the speed of an express train.

Among the peoples of the Yassai tribe in Africa, it is considered undignified for the men to work and the women do all hunting, fishing and similar work.

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With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

"G-g-gosh, it's c-c-cold," he muttered to himself time after time. "I wish I could find that c-c-cave."

He stopped with the assertion and lugubriously surveyed an object displayed before him in the moonlight. He sat down and looked at it. He began to calculate. It was a hollow log he saw—a large hollow log, plenty big enough to accommodate him.

"That would keep off the breeze," he mused. "I ought to be warm in there. No harm in trying it, anyway."

So he pushed himself in feet first. As far as he had gone it did feel warm. He gave himself another push. He felt one foot go through something soft and sticky. He believed he felt several small objects brush against one leg. He heard a drowsy humming. He gave himself another push. The foot penetrated further. The humming grew louder. Then with a yelp the arms of Thomas Brent clawed the air while he sought to pull himself out of the log.

"Bees!" he gasped. "Bumblebees! I've pushed into a nest of 'em. Ouch! Ouch! Ouch!" He dragged himself forth, his arms turned into windmills. Chilliness was no longer a fear with him now. He had plenty of warmth to his body. The bumblebees, sleepy at first, had come forth in a swarm by this time and in the darkness were attacking the intruder from fifty different angles. He leaped here and there, he rolled upon the ground, he grunted, he yelped; he sprang to his feet and ran, brushing away the bees as he went.

"Lovely night, ain't it?" he gasped sarcastically to himself as he felt the bumps on every part of his body. "Beautiful night! Doggone it! There is only one thing for me to do, and that is to keep moving until morning."

And paradoxically with that statement he stopped. Not fifty feet from him was a small house with a woodshed in the rear. With almost a shout on his lips Brent started forward. Then he hesitated.

"Fine chance I'd have going up to that house at two o'clock in the morning covered with bumblebee bites and a bathing suit," he complained. He scratched his head thoughtfully. "That'd never do, Tom. You'll have to sleep in the woodshed. Ten to one," he added soulfully, "they'll have fifty dogs and every one of 'em will start barking when you get there. Then somebody'll come out with a shotgun and fill you full of buckshot and rock salt. Isn't this a lovely night, though?

"Still," Brent added as he started forward, "what would life be without a little excitement? Tom, you're an old fool. You're a whopping old fool. But this thing'll be funny when you come to look back on it." He chuckled a little bit at the thought. "Blamed if it won't. It'll be about the funniest thing I ever had happen to me.

"Well, they haven't got any dogs after all, have they?" He had reached the woodshed and had opened the door and closed it again in safety. He pawed anxiously about in the darkness for a moment. Then with a great sigh of relief, he found a pile of sawdust and lay down. Then he slept—slept in spite of the bumps, in spite of the bumblebee stings—in spite of everything.

(Continued Tuesday)

Calls are being made by society women of Paris and London by means of airplane.

A kiten forsaken by its another in an attic of of store in Finsbury Square, London, has been adopted and cared for by a family of rats.

An explorer in Africa captured a four-year-old 126-pound gorilla and left it in a cage. When he returned to the unbroken cage he found that the monster had been devoured by ants which left only the skeleton and a few tufts of hair.

The Reverened James Allen, a missionary, has written a 500-page Bible in the Bakuba language. This is the first written work in this language as the Bakubas had their spoken language buf no form of written word until Mr. Allen began his task.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT INDICATES A STORMY LIFE FOR LITTLE KING MICHAEL

Dynastic necessities and the 'divine right of kings" throughout history have called to thrones many immature sovereigns. Little Michael, 5 years old, who recently was proclaimed king of Rumania upon the death of his grandfather Ferdinand, is the latest in a long line of royal children summoned to don kingly trappings and to exchange the toys of childhood for the jeweled baubles of royalty while yet hardly of an age to have left off their swaddling clothes.

Michael's future as a king is uncertain. It seems more precarious than that of the general run of Balkan rulers, for already a pretender to his crown has appeared in the person of his own father. This augury of a troubled reign runs true to historical form in the cases of most of those called to the throne while still in their minorities, for ill fate seems to have pursued a majority of the infant kings throughout their lives, says the New York Herald Tribune.

It could hardly have been otherwise, for the regencies which administered the affairs of their kingdoms until they could take up the reins in their own hands, in most cases, were self-seeking receiverships which exploited the dominions of their royal wards and so bungled affairs that they left a heritage of mismanagement and national discontent for the fledging monarchs. However immature the sovereign, he was still the king; his regent's acts were the king's acts, for which his subjects, unreasonably to be sure, held the sovereign responsible, despite the dictum that "the king can do no wrong".

It is only a little more than fifteen years since the last preceding child monarch lost his throne in a revolution that began some years before his birth and which continues to this day. Hsuan Tung, last of the Manchus, became emperor of China November 15, 1908. He was then 3 years old, and his succession to the throne of the Celestail Empire was due to the almost simultaneous death on that day of the Empress An and Emperor Kuang Tsu.

The heir apparent was born while the revolution started by Yuan Shi-kai was already under way. The baby emperor's administrator was his father, Prince Ch'un, a narrow-minded, corrupt reactionary, whose fatuous double dealing with the parliamentary part eventually led to the signing, February 12, 1912, of the decree of abdication whereby the 7-year-old emperor was dehtroned, thus ending the last of twenty-six dynasties of China that had endured for 5,000 years. Sun Yat-sen became China's first president, and the dehtroned emperor still is living.

A notable exception to the fate that seems to destine infant soverigns to troubled reigns was Alexander the Great. However, the Macedonian, although he became at 20 the ruler of the great empire built up by Philip, his father, can hardly be considered in the immature class. Philip had trained him from early childhood to be a king, and Alexander looked forward to the job with expectancy. As a boy he regarded his father's conquering career with some uneasiness, fearing he would leave him no people to subdue and bring under his sway. But Alexander found more worlds to conquer and, judged by the standard of military achievements, he has received the accolade of greatness.

Octavius Caesar at 18 learned of the tragedy of the Ides of March that cut down his granduncle, Julius Caesar, at the height of his power as Rome's uncrowned king and emperor. He succeeded Caesar, but he had to divide his power with two others in a triumvirate and in the end he lost all to Marc Antony.

The dukes of Normandy, although they did not bear the title of king, were powerful sovereigns to whom kings paid homage. When Robert, duke of Normandy, set out in 1034 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land he presented his son, then 7 years old, to his nobles as their master in case he should not return. Robert did not return, dying while on his pious mission, and William, son of the duke, and Arlette, the tanner's daughter, became rulers of Normandy. The boy escaped the ill fate of many called to thrones in infancy, for he became the conqueror of England, took the crown he had coveted from Harold, and began the foundations of a mighty empire.

At 9 years old, Louis IX became king of France. He was one of the greatest of the line of Hugh Capet, a wise and good king, and in his private life so superior to the temptations that beset royalty that he lives in history as Saint Louis, canonized by the church of Rome. For ten years succeeding his assumption of the crown, Louis and his kingdom were under the care of his mother. When he took up the reins of government he began a long career filled with good deeds.

The greatest of the Hapsburgs, Charles V, emperor of Germany, was the most powerful ruler of his time before he reached his twentieth year. Born in Ghent in 1500, while yet a child he inherited the kingdom of the Netherlands upon the death of Philip, his father. When he was 16 he inherited the kingdom of Spain from his grandfather, Ferdinand, father of Charles' mother, Joan. As king of Spain he also was master of Naples and Hungary as well as of the vast realms in the New World added to Spain by the discoveries of Columbus. When he was 19 years old, his grandfather, Maximilian, died and Charles fell heir to the Austrian throne, becoming emperor before the end of that year.

Although a mighty king and emperor, Charles' reign brought him no happiness and more of glory than happiness to his subjects. At 21 he called the Diet of Worms, which branded Luther heretic and laid the train for many years of religious wars and dissensions. Wearied of pomp and power, melancholy and brooding, the emperor resigned his royal and imperial offices and retired in 1556 to a monastrey in Spain, where he died two years later.

King of England when 18 years old, Henry VIII, in a regin of nearly two score years, lived vividly, although not wisely.

His son, Edward VI, ascended the throne of England in 1547 when he was 9 years old. In his reign of six years the management of his kingdom was in the hands, successively, of the duke of Somerset and the duke before the machiunation of the unof Northumberland. Somerset fell scrupulous Northumberland, who succeeded him in 1549. It was the boy king who, at the urgings of the crafty Northumberland, made Lady Jane Grey, great-granddaughter of Henry VII, heir to the English throne, disregarding the claims of his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth.

This act cost Lady Jane Grey her life, for Mary's right to the throne was upheld by the English people and upon her accession Lady Jane Grey was tried for treason and beheaded.

Mary Stuart was crowned queen of Scotland before she was a year old. At 15 she was married to the youthful Francis II, king of France, son of Catherine de Medici, and she lived at the French court as queen consort for two years until the death of Francis.

A widow at 17, she returned to her native country and became the reigning queen of Scotland. Mary early had denied the right of her cousin, Elizabeth, to the throne of England, contending that, as the daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was of illegitimate birth.

As the great-granddaughter of Henry VII of England, Mary believed she had a better claim to the English crown than her cousin Elizabeth. Whether justly or unjustly accused of conspiring against the English queen, Mary was put to death by her cousin on this charge after nineteen years spent in England as a prisoner. Certainly the life of Mary Queen of Scots upheld a tradition of ill fate attending the lives of those called to the throne in infancy.

Few kings in history have had reigns so tempestuous and fraught with woes for their subjects as was the reign of Charles IX of France, who became king in 1560 when 9 years old. Charles was one of three sons of Catherine de Medici, each of whom became king of France. Two years after he ascended the throne the first of the civil wars that made France long a bloody battleground began. This was the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots. Ten years later Charles, urged by Catherine, who told him the destruction of the Catholics was planned by the Huguenots, ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Like his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, James Stuart when only a year old became king of Scotland as James VI and king of England as James I. The English crown was his heritage as the great-great-grandson of Henry VII. Although James was spared the tragic fate of his mother, his reign was not distinguished either for wisdom, the good will of his subjects or any great outstanding good accomplished for his kingdom.

Louis XIV became king of France in 1643, when he was less than five years old. In his childhood his mother, Anne of Austria, administered the government in his name, having for chief minister Mazarin, pupil of the great Richelieu. When Louis was 18 Mazarin died and the boy king assumed control of the government and became his own prime minister. In his long reign of seventy-two years it cannot be said that his career as king earned for him the title of Grand Monarch bestowed upon him by his courtiers, unless, indeed, it came to him because of his maintenance of the most splendid court in all the world.

His successor and great-grandson, Louis XV, also ascended the French throne while still a very young child. The fifteenth Louis was 5 years old when he inherited the French crown. Like the Grand Monarch, his reign was long, lasting from 1715 to 1774.

Of far greater mettle, but of hardly kindlier fate, even if of nobler fame, was Charles XII of Sweden, who at 15 years became king in 1697. His neighbors in the north thought to take advantage of the boy king, and formed a coalition to crush ihm, but they soon found they had reckoned for success too greatly on his tender years. Charles at 18 years old decisively defeated the combined armies of his foes.

When the guns of the Invalides, March 20, 1811, announced the birth of an heir to Napoleon the first chapter in the history of one of the most poignant tragedies of youth was begun. The Coriscan's joy at the birth of his only legitimate son was profound.

The child at his birth was proclaimed king of Rome, an empty title, but showing the great designs his father had for him. Equally barren was the boy's title of Napoleon II, by which also he is known to history. Proclaimed king at his birth, and two years later emperor by his father upon the latter's abdication, he never ascended either the royal or the imperial throne. Instead, as the duke of Reimhstadt, L'Aiglon beat his puny wings against restraint in the country of his mother, Marie Louise of Austria, until he died of consumption in Schonbrunn in 1832.—K. C. Star.

A fish with eyes on top of its head is known as a stargazer.

The dollar sign ($) is believed to be a modified figure 8, denoting a 'piece of eight'.

'A three-karat diamond is hidden in second molar at the left. Remove the tooth before burying me'. This information, written into the will of a French marquis, proved correct.

It is the belief of a prominent American gas expert that the introduction of a small quantity of a recently discovered 'sneeze gas' into illuminating gas would lessen the large number of suicides and accidental deaths by gas poisoning.

250,000 People Can't Be Wrong!

The fame of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and its Mountain Valley Water is nation-wide. Last year 250,000 persons visited this celebrated place to make use of healthful waters. They came in search of health, and the record for beneficial results in overcoming serious disorders is amazing.

Thinking people will easily recognize the importance of a particular or special Water—**Mountain Valley** is unsurpassed as a non-irritating diuretic. It is mildly alkaline and delicious to the taste—consequently can be taken in quantity (eight glasses a day) and relished. **Mountain Valley Water** assists all the avenues of elimination to function properly and carry off the excessive acids, impurities and harmful toxins which frequently cause many ailments.

Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

You use **Mountain Valley Water** here at home regularly throughout the day just as you would at Hot Springs, Arkansas. If you have a condition that has not responded to treatment—try **Mountain Valley Water**. You have everything to gain.

TELEPHONE TODAY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Users of Mountain Valley have found the Water a most reliable aid in the treatment of conditions of the

Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Sold at Grocery and Drug Stores Hotels and Clubs—Ask for it

Why should I buy your tire?"

Come into our station and ask this question, man to man: Why should I buy your tire? You won't need to ask another.

Your one best buy in tires is the new Goodyeur All-Weather Balloon for these reasons:

1 Its sturdy carcass is made of SUPERTWIST, which means fewer fabric failures and less tire changes on the road.

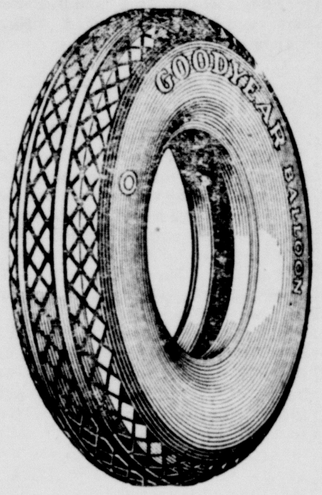
2 Its new design of tread gives the best traction and car control ever afforded by an automobile tire.

3 Its tenacious ability to grip the road gives the greatest possible degree of safety.

4 Increased area of road contact and added All-Weather blocks insure slow, even tread wear and greater satisfaction to the user.

5 Quietness and smooth running are also made certain by the new design of tread.

6 As the perfected form of the famous All-Weather pattern, this new Goodyear is admittedly the World's Most Beautiful Tire.



The best proof of all this is the tire itself. Come in today and see this masterpiece, the new Goodyear All-Weather Balloon.

PHONE 667 DAY OR NIGHT

THE HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

Sensenbaugh's

SUPER SERVICE STATION

SIKESTON MO.

Got Your FREE Quart of Mobiloil Yet?

Bring this advertisement when you have your crankcase drained, and refilled with Mobiloil.

And we'll give you, FREE, one of the handy, sealed quart cans of Mobiloil.

I have received my FREE quart of Mobiloil.

Name .....

Address .....

Drive in today! Let us drain your crankcase. Get rid of that old, dirty oil. Enjoy the "pep" that fresh Mobiloil gives your motor.

No charge for this drain and refill service—you pay only for the oil used.

Offer Open this Week Only

SIMPSON OIL COMPANY

Nig Schneider, Mgr., Sikeston, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 11th to 18th

The Nu-Way Oil Burner

The Burner With the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

The NU-WAY comes to you with a double guarantee—that of the manufacturer, and the maker of the controls and accessories.

NU-WAY engineers went to authoritative sources for the special accessories on the NU-WAY Oil Burner. NU-WAY accessories are made by nationally known firms. The oil feed is made by Stromberg. The automatic controls come from Honeywell. American Blower Company designed and builds the Siroco type fan. Webster Electric produces the ignition coil, and the motor is the sleeve type, wool packed motor of Emerson Electric Company. They are all made by nationally known firms and have proven dependable over a long period of time.

Even Heat Every Day With NU-WAY

Health means happiness. With the old coal fire the temperature in the house would vary greatly during the day. This variation of temperature is often the cause of colds and sickness in winter. The NU-WAY does away with all this difference in temperature. A thermostat in the living room, or any other room, is set at any desired temperature. From that time on the temperature in your home **does not vary more than two degrees,** no matter what the change of temperautre outside.

When you buy an oil burner you want to feel certain that the company making it is going to continue in business. You don't want an "orphan" oil burner in your basement any more than you want an "orphan" car in your garage.

Hundreds of oil burners have appeared on the market since the first NU-WAY began to furnish clean, even, healthful heat to its purchaser. They have gone. NU-WAY today, backed by some of the strongest and most conservative financial interests in Rock Island, Illinois, is gaining strength month by month. This fact, with the other considerations we have named, makes NU-WAY the logical oil burner to heat your home, for you will know that no matter what the weather may be or what the outside temperature is, you will enjoy an even, comfortable, healthful temperature within your home.

PHONE 409

J. R. SHUPPERT

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

MATTHEWS BLDG., SIKESTON

Sikeston High School News

By Hallie Carey

John Galeener at last bade S. H. S. a farewell and departed last week for his new home in Houston, Texas, where he completes his senior year in High School.

Despite the almost intolerable heat, Dan Cupid was on duty this week, when on September 12, Miss Ruby Hitt, a worthy member of the Senior Class, became the bride of Clarence Marshall, former student and football captain of S. H. S. The student body extends Mr. and Mrs. Marshall a hearty congratulation.

The Senior Class greatly misses Jack Baker, who is now attending Columbia High, Columbia, Mo.

Miss Alberta Grace returned Tuesday to her former home in Paragould, Ark., where she will attend school this fall.

Word has been received from Burl Goodpasture, now a resident of Houston, Texas, that he still has the Bulldog spirit. He says that Houston High also has a team of Bulldogs, but that they are not thoroughbred like those of good old S. H. S.

The enrollment of the Grammar School which includes the first six elementary grades is as follows: Grade 1, 146; grade 2, 131; grade 3, 97; grade 4, 105; grade 5, 97; grade 6, 103. At the High School building, grade 7 numbers 91, grade 8, 70; Freshmen, 93; Sophomore, 45; Junior, 56, and Seniors 36, making a total of 678 at the Grammar School and 230 in the High School, 161 in the Departmental grades. The colored school is nearing the 100 mark, bringing the total close to 1200.

We regret to report that Mrs. J. A. Andres' condition is still critical.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

J. Ernest Harper and Bill Smith left Wednesday night for St. Louis where they will join other young men in convoying a batch of mules to Barcelona, Spain. The boys will probably be away from six to eight weeks.

B. F. Marshall, Jr., and wife of Cape Girardeau were called to Blodgett after midnight Wednesday on account of the fire. They were early morning callers at Sikeston, where they had breakfast with Mrs. Florence Marshall and Miss Kate Austin before returning to Cape Girardeau, where they took the train for St. Louis, where Mrs. Marshall will visit with her parents. Miss Nellie Burke, who has been living with them, accompanied them to St. Louis.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Arthur of Poplar Bluff are visiting homefolks here this week.

M. M. Beck was a business visitor to St. Louis, Monday, returning to Sikeston, Wednesday.

Mrs. H. F. Hildreth of Kuttawa, Ky., is viisting her daughter, Mrs. Gord Dill and family.

Mrs. F. E. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Stevenson were visitors to Poplar Bluff, Wednesday.

Mrs. Lee Bowman, Mrs. C. H. Yanson and Miss Nell Yanson motored to Cape Girardeau, Monday.

Miss Vivian Harrison left for West Plains, Mo., to accept a position with the Aid Hardware Company.

Fred Dunn, Jr., R. R. 3, box 41, would like to hear from some boy who has a pony saddle for sale.

Miss Valene Helton of Cape Girardeau has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden, this week.

Harry Dudley, Dick Swanner and Art Sensenbaugh drove to St. Louis Tuesday to take in the ball game.

Miss Nell Yanson returned to Cape Girardeau this week to enter for the second term at Teachers' College.

Miss Margaret Caverno left for the University of Wisconsin on Thursday, where she will enter as a student.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Forrester were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bebout, at Bertrand, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Felker, Mrs. M. M. Beck and daughter, Ann, and Rev. John Ensor returned last Friday from St. Louis.

Miss Barbara Beck, who has been spending a few days in St. Louis visiting relatives left for Columbia Tuesday, where she will enter Christian College.

Mrs. R. C. Finley and mother, Mrs. G. J. Layton, and Miss Lucille Finley motored to Cape Girardeau Monday, where Miss Finley entered the Teachers College.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

Neighbors over in the Southwest section of the city are complaining of questionable women who are obnoxious to the neighborhood. They should call on the man who owns the house, or houses, and give him publicity if he does not remove the cause.

Miss Lizzie Finley of Cape Girardeau and Mrs. Hartly Finley and children of Detroit, Mich., arrived in Sikeston Friday and remained until Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Finley. Mrs. Finley had also as dinner guests on Saturday, Steve Humphreys and family and other guests.

The Standard glady gives space to ask for a home for a student in the high school who lives too far in the county to conveniently make the trip. He is from a good family, is a fine lad, and will work about the place or any sort of honorable work to help him along. If you can take care of him, call The Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hahn of St. Louis, announce their marirage which took place at the above address on Saturday, September 3. Mrs. Hahn was formerly Miss Opal McKnight. Mr. Hahn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hahn, former residents of Sikeston and the groom has many friends in Sikeston, who will be pleased to hear of his marriage.

Melba Ruth Hollingsworth celebrated her sixth birthday Wednesday afternoon by having a party at her home. The following little folks had a very happy time: Mary Jane Sikes, Esther Jane Greer, Mary Etta Bloomfield, Margaret Anthony, Frances Bowman, Marjorie and Mildred McCoy, Irene Clelland, Glenn Bailes, Ruth McKinney, Wanda Lee Walker, Mary Applegate, Helen Vera Dudley, Catherine Ann Cook, Bobbie and Billie Anderson, John Dover, Loomis Mayfield, Jr., Jean Klein, Jean Wilson, James and George Hilleman, Kent Bailey, Jack Johnson and Billy Van Arsdale.

In honor of the Eighth Anniversary of the Hilleman-Racine Tire Company in Sikeston, a special tire sale will be inaugurated Monday, September 19 and ending September 30. Hilleman and his Racine Tires are known far and wide in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, and their acquaintance will stand close inspection. Hilleman has had eight successful years of handling Racine tires and eight years at the same location with an increase in volume of business done each year. He is impressing upon the automobile owners of Southeast Missouri that the celebration he is extending to them is a sale on the highest quality tires made by Racine not cheap grade tires. This celebration will end Friday, September 30th.

SATURDAY SPECIALS
SEPTEMBER 17th

Groceries

No. 3 can Peaches, per can	19c
No. 2 Tomatoes, per can	10c
No. 2 Kraut, per can	10c
Pink Salmon, 2 cans	35c
No 2 Corn, 2 cans for	25c
No. 2 Red Pitted Cherries	25c
Star Tobacco, per lb.	80c
Log Cabin Twist Tob., 4 for	25c
Prince Albert, 2 cans	25c
Camel and Chesterfield Cigarettes, per carton	$1.25
Old Judge Coffee, 3-lb. can	$1.45
15 lbs. Sugar	$1.00
Potatoes, pk.	30c
P & G Soap, 7 for	25c
Pickles, sour, per doz.	15c

Rex Lye

Per Can 10c

Old Dutch Cleanser

Three Cans 25c

Fresh Meat

Pork Chops, lb.	25c
Pork Steak, lb.	25c
Pork Roast	20c
Pork Sausage,	20c
Cured Ham, lb.	40c
Special Pork Sausage	12½c
Pork Ribs	18c
Neck Bones, 3 lbs. for	25c
Brisket Stew	12½c
Beef Roast	20c
Hamburger	15c
Breakfast Bacon, lb.	45c
Beef Steak, any cuts	25c
Franks, per lb.	23c
Weiners, per lb.	23c
Dry Salt Butts	11c
Dry Salt Plates	12½c
Dry Salt Bellies	18c
Bacon Strips	22c
Smoked Bacon	23c
Sugar Cured Bacon	28c
PURE LARD	15c
Home Rendered Lard, 50-lb. can	$6.65

Paul Jones Meat Market

PHONE 665 WE WILL DELIVER

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU of ST. LOUIS INC. TRUTH

The Pendulum Swings
. . . from Everything to Nothing

In the olden days the promoter promised everything under the sun. 200% dividends—gushing oil wells—riches overnight, were the lure by which thousands of people were swindled out of their savings.

But the stock promoter is shrewd. He realizes that reputable publications, bankers, brokers and business men have combined to route the crooked promoter. The searchlight of publicity has been turned upon his methods. Many people are becoming acquainted with the old gags.

And so the pendulum swings from promising everything to promising nothing.

Letters from oil stock promoters in Texas and Oklahoma now urge us to invest in the dark. "Take a flyer with me" is the plea of one. "Will you gamble $10.00 on my judgment", says another. No facts—no information—just an appeal to our gambling instinct by investing in something about which we know nothing.

Dispel this cloak of secrecy by getting the facts. Don't take a shot in the dark.... You are entitled to the facts about any proposition in which you are asked to put your money.

The Better Business Bureau gives the facts to the public without charge or obligation.

"Before You Invest—Investigate"

The BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU *of* SAINT LOUIS, *Inc.*

INTERNATIONAL SHOE FACTORY PAYS OUT

J. L. Matthews is in receipt of a statement from the International Shoe Factory headquarters at St. Louis, that they have paid out for wages in their Sikeston plant, the sum of $1,400,000, the amount specified in the contract before the building was to become their property. The time limit on the Sikeston plant was ten years and to pay off the obligation in three years and eleven months shows our factory to be a real producer.

This amount of money to have been paid out here in so short a time is one of the things that has kept any money in circulation. Industrial plants in country cities is a wonderful thing for both employer and employee.

Mrs. William Sensenbaugh and babe returned Tuesday from Cape Girardeau.

Owing to the extreme heat school is being held only during the forenoon thes days, as it is impossible to do satisfactory work.

Drs. C. W. Limbaugh, W. A. Anthony and B. F. Blanton motored to Malden Wednesday evening to attend a dental meeting.

R. C. Finley purchased a car load of hogs from R. A. McCord at Lilbourn, which he intends to turn in the corn and pea fields.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

Miss Gladys Harrison, of the Accounting Division of B. Nugent & Co., St. Louis, was here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Harrison, over the week-end.

Mrs. Harold Trowbrdige, Miss Myra Tanner and C. L. Blanton accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blanton to Benton Tuesday evening to attend the Kingshgihway road meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Derris and children left Tuesday for Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., to enter Jim Derris as a student. Mr. and Mrs. Derris and daughter returned Thursday night.

The Sikeston laundry is now in a class with the laundries in larger cities, having added recently to their equipment, two new power presses, which are strictly modern and will assist in getting out the work in much less time.

COUNTY AND STATE CROPS

The farmers of Scott County have estimated the September condition of local corn as 52 per cent compared to 79 per cent the past 5-year average, and that 17 per cent is dented, 40 per cent in dough and roasting ear stage, 30 per cent tasselling and silking, and 13 per cent not tasselled at beginning of month. Oats are 20 per cent on 5430 acres for 1927, and pastures are 75 per cent.

Missouri corn is 72 per cent of September normal, indicating 153,055,000 bushels upon 5,824,000 acres planted, against 176,011,000 bushels from 6,471,000 acres in 1926, according to Jewell Mayes of the State Board of Agriculture and E. A. Logan of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Present condition is lowest since September, 1919, which was 70 per cent. Indications are for 26.28 bushels against 27.2 last year, 5-year average being 28.4 bushels.

Corn made little progress during first half of August, rains being frequent and nights cool. Temperature during last half of August matured corn rapidly. Recent rains and sunshine are favorable to corn in dough and roasting ear stage, which was needing rain in some areas.

On September first 28 per cent of corn crop was dented; 40 per cent in dough or roatsing ear stage; 24 per cent, tasselling and silking; 8 per cent had not tasselled. Corn is well towards maturity in western third; middle Missouri, north and south, not nearly so favored; eastern counties have poorest outlook. Much of corn now tasseling from knee to waist high has spindling stalks, many stalks not making shoots. Corn growers do not expect the 8 per cent not tasseled on September first to make corn, and the 24 per cent tasselling and silking has to run the dangerous gauntlet of frost.

Killing frost dates in Missouri are October first for northern counties; October eight for middle Missouri; October fifteenth for southern border. United States corn is 2,456,561,000 bushels against 2,646,853,000 last year and 2,766,561,000 for 5-year average.

Missouri oats at 52 per cent indicates 31,180,000 bushels on 1,738,000 acres, against 43,460,000 in 1926 from 2,173,000 acres. U. S. oats crop is 1,191,396,000 bushels against 1,250,019,000 in 1926.

Tame hay in Missouri at 92 per cent on 3,338,000 acres indicate 4,606,000 tons against 3,569,000 tons on 3,147,000 acres in 1926. U. S. hay is 101,269,000 tons against 86,378,000 last year.

Cotton prospect in southern Missouri is 106,000 bales against 218,000 in 1926, and for United States 12,692,000 compared to 17,977,000 bales last year.

Crop prospects in south central and southwest Missouri are best for several years. Pastures and fall meadows are generally excellent. Fall plowing is practically complete for wheat seeding, and rains have put soil in good condition.

A hound on a farm near Centerville, Maryland, has increased her family of six pups by adopting an orphaned lamb.

A set of false teeth was presented to a London hospital by an old lady with the hope that some poor patient might use them.

The great topographic map of the United States, which has been under construction for a generation and will cover when completed more than an acre, is less than half-finished.

The Standard is in receipt of a letter from Ernest Arterburn, stating that they are pleasantly located in Colorado Springs, where he has a position as manager of one of the National Tire Stores. He reports they are enjoying the best of health and wants The Standard forwarded on to them as he does not want to miss a single number.

FOR RENT—3-room apartment. Phone 360W.—Mrs. E. E. Hudson.

FOR RENT—6-room apartment, newly papered, furnace, bath, electric lights, screened porch and garage. $25 per month. Phone 58. tf.

235 acres good land in Cape Girardeau County, clear of incumberance to exchange for stock of merchandise. —Ben Vinyard, Cape Girardeau. 4t.

FOR SALE—Victor victrola, console style. Walnut finish. Bargain if taken at once. See Margaret Hanner or phone 441. tf.

WANTED—Salesman for old line insurance. Territory of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas now open. Liberal contract. Write W. S. Jones, Kennett, Mo. tf.

FOR SALE—4-room dwelling, A-1 condition, has large front and back porches, also pantry, closets, bathroom, other conveniences. Coal and wood house, garage, beautiful lawn, 70 ft. front. Terms if desired. Phone 553.—Eli Williams. tf.

DISASTROUS FIRE WIPES OUT BLODGETT

About 1:00 o'clock fire broke out in a frame building used as a restaurant and barber shop and within a very short time had spread to the brick buildings known as the John E. Marshall property, now the property of Loomis Mayfield, and they soon were a mass of ruins.

To the side of the frame buildings was the big brick building of the Marshall Land and Mercantile Co. This building caught fire in the cornice of the second story at the rear, and it swiftly followed a complete loss.

Adjoining the Marshall Land and Mercantile Co. building to the east, were a row of buildings belonging to the B. F. Marshall Estate, which were saved by the double brick wall of the bank.

To the south of the frame restaurant and barber shop was the Odd Fellow Hall, a two-story structure, which was completely destroyed.

There was no way to estimate very closely the loss, but not far from $100,000. Insurance on the Mayfield Building expired last week, so we were informed, and had not been reincurred. Other losses covered by partial insurance.

The Sikeston Fire Department was called, but did not respond as the fire truck driver informed the fire chief that the tires would not stand the trip as they were old and rotten. This was unfortunate, indeed, and should never occur again. New tires should be provided in order that the truck can go to the assistance of our neighbors in distress.

ITEMS FROM MINER SWITCH

Don't forget the pie supper Tuesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, benefit of Baptist church. Everybody bring a pie.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Valentine of DeWitte, Ark., visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Salyer Sundayed with relatives at Birds Point.

The tacky party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Krauss, south of Slapout, was enjoyed by a nice crowd. F. Widdows received the cake for the tackiest dressed. Proceeds went to the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd and children, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cutliph of East Prairie, Thursday.

Mr. Gild of Bloomfield was a Miner caller, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnhill and children of East Prairie passed thru here Saturday on their way to Springfield, where they will make their future home.

Mr. Houstin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seabaugh, Mrs. Cas Taylor, Mrs. C. W. Smoot, Mrs. Walker Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Reiss attended the Baptist Association last week at Morley.

Sunday school at the Baptist church every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every other Sunday night. Preaching second and third Saturday nights, Sunday morning and Sunday night. Rev. Ray of Sikeston the pastor.

The Baptist Sunday school will give a pie supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, Tuesday September the 20th. Girls and ladies bring pies. Proceeds for the church seats. Everybody welcome.

Robert Aldrich, Joe Watson and the Miss Parkers of Villa Ridge, Ill., was Miner visitors, Sunday afternoon.

Will Walden of East Prairie was here Saturday.

Arthur Broadhacker and Zeke Falkauff of East Prairie was calling on friends.

Sugar Creek—Purchase of more powerful and adequate fire apparatus for fire department here discussed.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dunaway and daughter returned to Crystal City, Sunday, after a week's visit with the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Dunaway.

Miss Evelyn Parmley was taken to the hospital, Monday, at Cape Girardeau, for an operation for appendicitis.

The Missionary Society of the Baptist church gave a luncheon at the home of Mrs. D. A. Moccabee Wednesday afternoon.

A farewell reception was given at the Methodist church Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Crumpecker, who are leaving soon for Houston, Texas, to make their new home. Mr. Crumpecker has been Superintendent of the Sunday School for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Walden and Mrs. Alice Clark motored to Vanduser Monday evening to attend the revival meeting of Rev. W. C. Swope of Charleston.

Mrs. John Shoulders returned from St. Louis Tuesday, where she visited friends for a few days.

The Dixie Four, said to be Southland's sweetest singers and instrumentalists, will render a program at the gymnasium under the auspics of the school Monday night. These artists have been rendering music for a revival of the Baptist church at Dexter during the past two weeks. They have an excellent program including vocal, piano, cello, cornet and other instruments.

Judge Xenophon Caverno, who has returned from Jefferson City, says it is a two to one bet that the highway will be built on the West side.

FIRE DESTROYED HOUSE WEDNESDAY MORNING

About 1:30 Wednesday morning one of N. I. Kirby's housse on East Prairie Street burned. The house was occupied by Mrs. Page and her son. The house and contents were a total loss.

The origin of the fire is unknown and as the family were asleep when the fire was discovered. Mrs. Page was taken out through a window by her son. The fire was well underway before the alarm was turned in.

The house was insured for $1000 and Mrs. Page's furniture was insured for $700.

HITT-MARSHALL

On Monday afternoon Clarence Marshall and Miss Ruby Hitt surprised their parents nad friends when they motored to Benton and were married by Squire Rodgers.

The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hitt, was a member of the Senior class at the Sikeston high school, is a very pretty and popular girl.

Clarence Marshall is the oldest son of Mrs. Fanny Marshall. He attended the Sikeston schools and has a student and football star. He is now employed at the Nu-Way Cleaning Company.

The young folks are planning to to to housekeeping in rooms at the Homer Decker home on North Kingshighway.

The Standard joins their many friends in wishing them much happiness and long life.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Rev. E. B. Hensley, Pastor

9:45 a. m.—Bible School.

10:45 a. m.—Morning worship. Subject: "The Light of God's Word". Lord's Supper every Lord's Day.

6:30—Christian Endeavor.

7:30 p. m.—Evening Worship. Subject—"The Happiness of the Mournful".

NOTICE

The Andres' Meat Market will be closed during the critical illness of Mrs. J. A. Andres.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stansfield of Jacksonville, Ill., returned to their home Sunday, after a two weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden.

The L. A. W. Class, of the Christian church are giving a handkerchief shower for Mrs. R. A. McCord, who will be moving to Lilbourn about the last of September.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

The many friends of Miss Stella Adams in Sikeston will be sorry to hear that she has had a very severe attack of acute appendicitis. Miss Adams is living at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marshall of Blodgett were visitors to Sikeston on Tuesday. Mrs. Marshall's mother, Mrs. Witt, has been suffering with a badly infected hand, but we are glad to report that her hand is better.

DRAINAGE ASSOCIATION TO TRY TO HELP FARMERS

Memphis, Tenn., September 14.—In line with encouragement from numerous Senators and Congressmen, ex-Governor Tom J. Terral of Arkansas has written the National Drainage Association here that he is willing to give his time and energy to aid in any way he can the establishment by Congress of a permanent loan fund so that drainage districts over the country may borrow low-rate money to finance and refinance their projects and reduce farm land taxes.

The Association, composed of 112 drainage districts with about 5,000,000 acres of land and upwards of $50,000,000 in outstanding bonds, plans to ask Congress for Federal loans for drainage this winter. It says the government has been helping irrigation projects but not drainage projects.

"I am in accord with this sound sensible, reasonable and same movement", says the former Governor of Arkansas. 'I know for instance that Arkansas farmers are burdened with heavy drainage taxes until they can hardly meet the payments when due. The Federal Government did a wise thing when it passed the Reclamation Act. It gives farmers an opportunity to reclaim and irrigate thousands of acres of land that would not have been possible except through the assistance of the Federal Government. I want to become one of the moving spirits of this great movement. I served this state as Governor and I feel that I know the importance of it".

MILAN STANDARDD ITEMS

Federal prohibition forces promise a big shake-up. Does this mean we are to have mixed drinks?

Adapting an old saw to modern uses we might say that "Fools rush in where wise men wait for a green light".

President Coolidge while in Yellowstone Park saw the bears. He is now enroute east where he can see plenty of bulls.

It cost New York $50,000 to welcome Lindberg home. We'll bet Lindy would have settled for 25 cents on the dollar—and called it a good bargain.

A Texas bank president is retiring after 54 years of service. A man who has been saying "No" that long ought to give his voice a rest.

Any man can die and escape his enemies, but his fool friends are sure to "help" the widow spend the estate.

Mosquitoes are a great deal more consistent about their biting than the fish are.

An old philosopher said that a man should know himself but some folks would be in bad company if they carried out the idea.

Fathers of boys wouldn't mind school days so much if they were sure they wouldn't be asked to help with the arithmetic lessons.

The man who gives a woman pedestrian two-thirds of the sidewalk shows courtesy, but the man who gives a woman two-thirds of the road shows good judgment.

A man was arrested flirting in Chicago last week. Doesn't that show they are determined to put down the crime wave in that town?

You never get the full meaning of "efficiency" until you have seen a boy placing himself around an ice cream cone.

A lot of auto horns when honked to ask you to get out of the way have that sweet, gentle tone a wife uses to tell her husband what she thinks of him when he has spilled the coffee on a clean tablecloth.

The country man lives on a farm where he has room to keep a cow and the city man lives in a flat where he has just room enough to keep a can of condensed milk.

The greatest agony a baby ever has to endure is being taken care of by its dad while its mother is visiting a neighbor.

Iron is a part of the human body. Maybe that's the reason a man loses his temper when he gets hot.

Ever once in awhile something happens to remind the world that the Chinese war is still on, but it seems to be overstaying the market.

This would be a wonderful country if everybody could settle their bills as easily as the average man can settle the problem of the League of Nations.

Isn't it funny how much patience a man has with a stubborn pipe and how little he has with a stubborn wife.

A man doesn't fix his own breakfast because he loves his wife. He does it because he is mad at her and isn't on speaking terms.

Did you ever try to figure out how a girl can see a pimple on the back of her neck and yet not be able to see that she has too much powder on her face?

WORLD'S STORM FACTORY

We think of the Arctic region as a country of terrible frosts and storms. This is a mistake. From the seventieth degree of latitude, which runs through the middle of the Greenland, the north of Alaska, and the top of Siberia to the North Pole, is a fine weather area. Storms are rare, the snowfall is not great, and the barometer stands high and steady for weeks on end.

South of latitude thirty, that is, a line running through Southern China, North Africa, and cutting the American Continent from New Orleans thru Northern Mexico, we have another broad belt of fine weather. Not so steadily fine as farther north, yet a space where the barometer is usually high and where it is possible to predict the weather for some days in advance.

It is between these two parallels of latitude that the world's worst weather for some days in advance.

It is between these two parallels of latitude that the world's worst weather is experienced. The whole of the North Atlantic between these parallels is a breeding place of bad weather and a large part of the United States and Canada may be included under the same heading. The British Isles lie in the worst part of this vast storm factory, and are subject to changes of climate more rapid than those experienced in any other part of the Northern Hemisphere.

Conditions in the Southern Hemisphree are somewhat similar to those in the North, only wors. Owing to the size and height of the Antarctic Continent the cold at the South Pole is far greater than at the north, and the zone of bad weahter is broader. If the British Isles were in a similar southern latitude to their present northern ones, they would be as treeless and barren as Iceland is today.—London Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Jerry Caverno and son of Canalou were shopping in Sikeston, Wednesday.

SUN WITHERS DREAMS OF CUCUMBER FARMER

Col. Mulberry Sellers could see a fortune in almost any line as his vision was largely magnified. Col. E. P. Coleman of Sikeston was looking to the future and figuring with a big pencil when he purchased 25 pounds of cucumber seed and had his farm hands plant all the miss-out places in his cotton and corn fields. This amount of seed would put out 25 acres if all in one patch. The latter part of last week the vines were loaded and looking fine and E. P. arranged to gather and ship to the markets on Wednesday of this week a full car load of these cholera morbus vegetables. Alas! Monday, when he looked over the vines, he found the hot sun had wilted them to such a degree that no shipment was possible. Cucumbers have been selling on the market for $2.50 per bushel.

X. Caverno and Miss Ellen Caverno of Canalou were visitors to Sikeston Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Harris returned Wednesday morning from a few days visit to their daughter, Mrs. Alvin Kneibert at Jackson. Miss Alma Harris of St. Louis, who went to Jackson with them has returned to St. Louis.

Miss Margaret Harris left Wednesday for Dallas, Texas, where she will teach this winter.

Judge T. B. Dudley left Tuesday for Muskogee, Okla., where he will be on business several days.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

A meeting of all County Agents was called at Sikseton Monday, September 12 at 10 a. m., by A. J. Meyer, of the College of Agriculture to discuss the way to put the work into effect in Southeast Missouri. The following agents attended A. J. Renner, Scott County; Paul H. Teal, Mississippi County; Scott M. Julian, New Madrid County; M. D. Amburg, Pemiscot County; Frank Darnall, Butler County and C. R. Talbert, Dunklin County.

American Telephore & Telegraph Co. Bell System
152nd Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

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Malone Theatre

7 o'clock Nightly Begining Sept. 1

FRIDAY
Afternoon and Evening

PATHE REVIEW and H. C. Witwer's

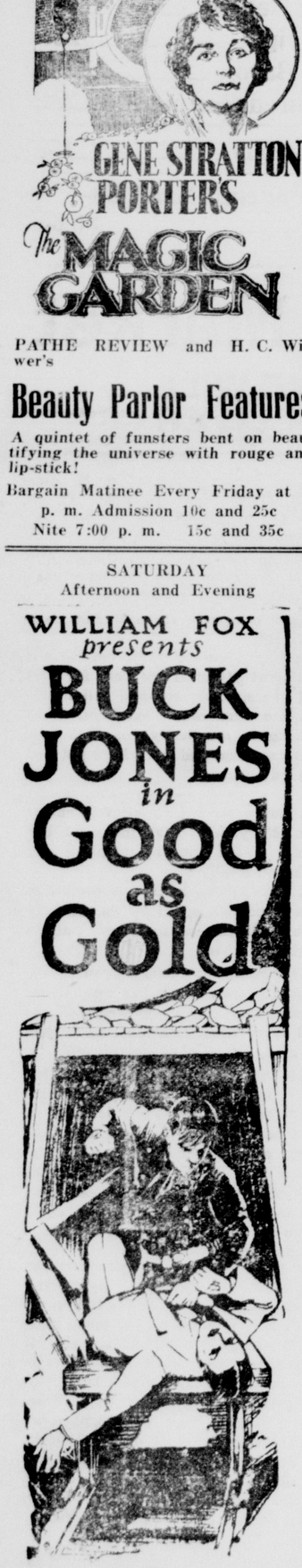
Beauty Parlor Features

A quintet of funsters bent on beautifying the universe with rouge and lip-stick!

Bargain Matinee Every Friday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

SATURDAY
Afternoon and Evening

WILLIAM FOX *presents*
BUCK JONES *in* Good as Gold



A thrilling tale of claim jumpers and their fabulously rich mine and of a boy, robbed of his heritage, who collects his dividends with up air of six shooters. A Romance of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

AESOP FABLES, Episode No. 10—"FIGHTING MARINES", also episode 1 of "ON GUARD"

Special Matinee Every Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 6:30 p. m. 15c and 35c

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A tempestuous love drama played against the sweeping spectacle of the World War. Romance behind the lines with the fate of armies and a girl's love depending on the sacrifice of her reputation. How does she choose? Come to "Hotel Imperial" for your greatest entertainment thrill.

NEWS and Comedy—"FAIR BUT FOOLISH"

Bargain Matinee Every Monday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 7:00 p. m. 19c and 35c

You Leave Here Satisfied

When you walk out of this store, after buying your fruit and green vegetable needs, you carry with you a feeling of satisfaction—a knowledge that you have received full value for the money you spent.

Sikeston Fruit Company

BECK BUILDING SIKESTON

You Never See Gasoline

RED CROWN ETHYL GASOLINE

It goes into your tank through a hose—you take it on trust. You can't examine it. Only a chemist can analyze it. The brand and the company back of the brand are all you have to go on.

If you buy unbranded gasoline, you buy a product which no company vouches for. You may save a few pennies in the purchase price, but it will cost you more in the end.

It is wiser to buy a known product—a branded product—with the backing of a company with a reputation to sustain. Your car represents a big investment. It is worthy of your care. It requires dependable fuel.

You are protecting your car investment to the utmost when you buy Red Crown Ethyl Gasoline or Red Crown Gasoline. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is back of them. It is proud to claim them and proud to assume responsibility for the way they work in your car.

Red Crown Ethyl Gasoline makes the engine quick to obey, powerful, speedy and smooth. It costs a few cents more but it "knocks out that knock".

Our famous economy fuel, Red Crown Gasoline, will give you a maximum of power at a minimum of expense without the anti-knock factor.

It pays to buy brands known for dependability—Red Crown Ethyl and Red Crown.

At Any Standard Oil Service Station and at Most Garages

RED CROWN GASOLINE

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
SIKESTON, MISSOURI

6736

SOME SCOTT COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

Many farmers and their wives attended the poultry culling meeting at Shirley Ames' farm last Monday. County Agent Renner explained the method of culling for egg production. Evry person was given the opportunity of handling both good and bad layers, and give his reason why the birds were placed in each class.

The advantage of a Missouri Type House, over all others, was explained at this time. Likewise, method of feeding was discussed. After the meeting, Mrs. Ames served lemonade and cake to all persons present, which was greatly appreciated by everybody.

HILL, CHARGED WITH KILLING MOTHER, GETS $50,000 IN HER WILL

Ottawa, Ill., September 13.—Harry Hill, 22, threatened with disinheritance last February by his mother, Mrs. Eliza Hill, and with whose death he is now charged, was left the bulk of her estate, valued at $50,000, under her will filed for probate today.

The will was dated October 8, 1925, and was drawn up a short time before Dr. H. C. Hill, prominent Streator physician, divorced his wife.

Harry is bequeathed Mrs. Hill's farm near Springfield, valued at $30,000, in addition to liberty bonds, United States Treasury notes, and real estate mortgages valued at $18,000. Two trustees were named to administer the estate until Harry reached the age of 26 years.

He is to be given the income from the estate semiannually until then. If he dies interstate, the estate goes to Presbyterian missionary societies.

The sum of $500 was left to Dr. Hill. An explanatory clause stated that Dr. Hill was well provided for in his own name. A number of minor gifts also were made.

There were indications today that attorneys W. C. Jones and Arthur Shay of Streator, who have been retained by Dr. Hill to take charge of his son's defense, were planning to demand a showdown by States Attorney Hanson, who has declared he will demand the boy's electrocution.

While the attorneys did not reveal their plans, it was reported they either would file a petition for a write of habeas corpus seeking his release or demand that the boy be formally arraigned on the murder warrant.

In either case, it was believed the attorneys for the defense could force the state to produce most of its evidence, or at least enough to give a foundation on which to build the defense.

An acre of garden peas grown for seed will normally produce seed for only 3 acres of the canning crop. An acre yield of cabbage seed will provide seed for at least 2500 acres of new planting.

Sile Kildew says some people may think a mule hasn't got any sense or recollection either, but he notices the one he rides keeps on wanting to stop at the place on the side of the road where the Hog Ford still house used to be located many years ago.

THE GUILT OF BENEDICT ARNOLD

By Randolph G. Adams

Why did he do it? Why did the bravest and most dashing general of suddenly turn traitor, sell out to the the American Army in Revolution enemy, attempt to betray his post, flee to the British lines and accept a commission under George II? What can be said in explanation of his action, what ought to be said, not merely to soften the judgment of history upon Arnold, but to make clear what the world is constantly doing to make more Arnolds.

In the numerous biographies of the traitor there has been placed considerable emphasis upon the high moral and religious character of his mother and upon the fact that he was brought up in a thoroughly Christian and thoroughly respectable atmosphere. Historians and biographers alike have asked the question, "How could such a mother have such a son?" Yet it is probably in this very fact that we find the beginnings of the evil which wrecked a great career and all but lost the American Revolution.

If there is one thing that our Puritan forefathers have quite frankly said about themselves, it is that they often overdid religion. This is to be seen in New England itself. Both Rhode Island and Connecticut were founded by brave and intelligent men and women who simply could not tolerate the extreme and narrow piety of Massachusetts. The kind of courageous, self-reliant and adventurous man who has done the most to advance civilization has all too often had to fight against the efforts of society to keep him from doing the very things the world needs to have done. Benedict Arnold's mother wrote to her son about his "precious soul". One can imagine the kind of violent rebellion such a thing created in such a boy.

When Arnold was fifteen he ran away and joined the Coloniel troops preparing for the French and Indian War. At the intercession of his mother, he was discharged and brought back. Posterity has thought of the fortunate Mrs. Arnold who thus saved her boy from death on the field of battle. Should we not think of the high-spirited boy, who has outgrown his mother's apron strings, yet who is humiliated beyond words by being caught and brought back home, like a small child who has been surprised with a jam pot? Might it not have been better if Mrs. Arnold had let her boy go, instead of outraging his dignity and hurting his pride by dragging him back to be laughed at? Moreover, when Arnold got tired of the army, he went "absent without leave", and came home. For this he should have been punished, but the influence of his mother got him off.

We know very little about Arnold's childhood, that most important period of life. But what we do know points to two things: his mother provoked in him the spirit of revolt, and she enable him to think he could "get away with" wrongdoing.

When the Revolution broke out, Arnold was among the first to volunteer. Although in Connecticut, he and his troop reached the scene of war within ten days of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. He immediately volunteered for the dangerous duty of getting guns and ammunition from old Fort Ticonderoga. He captured the fort and its garrison. For this he as rewarded by being "investigated", superseded in command by a man who had done no fighting, and was allowed to go home without having been reimbursed by the State of Massachusetts for the large amount of money he had spent in the patriot cause. Incidentally there was no justification for the conduct of the civil authorities responsible.

Arnold swallowed the insult and went to Cambridge, where Washington had now taken command of the army. The new commander in chief saw at once the sterling qualities of Arnold and sent him on a hazardous expedition to Quebec. With an army half-starved and decimated by disease Arnold struggled through the icy woods of Maine and attacked Quebec, which held a larger garrison than his attacking force. Of course he failed, and was wounded. But his heroism in this expedition is unparalleled in American military history. Outnumbered ten times, he withdrew his army from Canada and was again superseded in command. Yet the new commander intrusted him with the task of keeping the British out of the United States at the north in 1776.

With astonishing ingenuity and skill, he built a fleet on Lake Champlain, hurled it in the face of a great British armament, with troops which outnumbered him ten to one. Altho' his fleet as entirely wiped out, he saved his army. The great British force was so badly battered that instead of continuing its way to New York, it retreated in haste to Canada.

At this time Bendeict Arnold was the senior brigadier general. To reward him for his conduct the politicians in the Continental Congress promptly promoted over his head five junior brigadiers to major general and did nothing for the fighting general. Arnold's rage was shared by Washington—but Congress would do nothing. Arnold threatened to resign, but at Washington's earnest personal request he stayed with the colors. One should not think less of Arnold for this, for it is worth knowing that at this same time a French general appeared in America, magnificently offering his services to Congress. The politicians were thinking of making him a major general and chief of artillery. When this news got around, three of Washington's bravest generals, Nathaniel Greene, John Sullivan and Henry Knox, all wrote Congress that if the Frenchman was appointed they would resign. Moreover, one disgruntled brigadier, who had been passed over, did resign.

Arnold received permission to go home in the winter of 1777, but was rudely interrupted on his holiday by an invasion of Connecticut itself. Hastily gathering a force of militia he threw his little army directly across the British line of march. In a terrific fight at Ridgefield, Connecticut, he opposed an enemy force four times his strength. Naturally he was defeated, and this time his horse fell under him srtuck by nine bullets. He extricated himself and drew off his forces, secured reinforcements and flung himself once more on the British troops who were now retreating toward New York. Only by the most desperate fighting did the British force, still much superior in numbers, succeed in escaping from the clutches of the tireless Arnold.

For this Congress did finally make him a major general—but with characteristic ill grace, it refused to restore his rank above the other five generals. To a soldier this kind of promotion is insulting. Arnold went to Philadelphia to Congress, and found a number of charges had been trumped up against him, in connection with his accounts in the Quebec expedition. He defended himself ably and the charges were demonstrated groundless. Still Congress did not restore his rank.

In exasperation Arnold presented his resignation, but on the same day came the news from Washington that the British general, Burogyne, had started south from Canada again, and that Arnold must be sent to help check him. Again at the request of the commander in chief he swallowed his resentment and left for the northern headquarters. When he arrived he was sent off to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Fort Stanix. Although again outnumbered by the British, yet by a combination of audacity and skill, he soon had that particular British army in full flight. He turned his army and rushed back to the Hudson to join the main northern army now opposing the British army under Burgoyne.

Here in September and October of 1777, although Arnold was a subordinate commander, he displayed a resourcefulness and energy in leading the American troops in person which had much to do with the final American victory. The American commander, Gates, was scarcely on the field of battle at all, while Arnold was badly wounded in the final battle of October 7 which sealed the fate of the British army at Saratoga.

In the Saratoga campaign Gates had not taken pains to be as careful of Arnold's feelings as had Washington, and there had been friction between the two. When to this Arnold felt the added insult of Gates' reports slighting the work of his division in the campaign, another factor was added to make Arnold resentful and angry.

He as carried home to convalesce in the winter of 1778, and joined Washington again in the spring at Valley Forge. As the British evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was given the important post of commander of the garrison in the capital city. Here he stayed in the summer of 1778 and the winter of 1779. His wounded leg made service in the field impossible. The civil and municipal authorities of Philadelphia did a great deal to make trouble for him, and the necessary and inevitable conflicts between the military and civil jurisdictions added more fuel to the fire of his wrath against Congress. Finally charges were made against him which resulted in his court-martial in December of 1779 for exceeding his authority. The court-martial in the main exonerated him, but found him guilty of imprudence.

This friction with the Pennsylvania authorities was the last straw which broke the camel's back. He entered into treasonable correspondence with the British commander in chief, which ended in his effort to betray West Point and the death of the unfortunate Major Andre. Besides this, as commander at Philadelphia, he was expected to keep up social appearances beyond his means. This was difficult for a general who had already sacrificed a great deal of his personal money in the patriot cause, and whose generosity to the unfortunate family of General Warren had caused him serious losses.

One other element played in causing him to desert the American cause. As a veteran of the French and Indian War he resented bitterly the idea of the alliance between France and the United State which was effected in the winter of 1778. He felt that France had no really disinterested motives. As a New Englander he had been taught to regard the French with horror, for had not these same French been responsible for a hundred years of savage border welfare in New England, in which villages had been burned and men, women and children scalped and burned to death? An alliance with France seemed to him the final surrender of hopes for American independence. He preferred British to French domination and so went over to the British side.

DAIRY COW IS GOOD MARKET FOR FARM CROPS AND LABOR

A dairy-herd-improvement association is an organization of dairy farmers who co-operatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. The tester visits each farm one day each month, weighs the feed and milk of each cow, tests the milk for butterfat, and figures the results.

The dairy-herd-improvement association furnishes the dairyman definite information regarding the milk and butterfat production of each cow, thus enabling him to cull out the low producers, to feed the remainder according to known production, and to breed up a herd in which the daughters excel their dams. That all this is adding to the profits of members of dairy-herd-improvement associations is indicated by the increase in the number of these associations.

It is estimated that the average dairy cow in this country produces annually about 4500 pounds of milk containing about 180 pounds of butterfat. The records of thousands of cows tested regularly show average yields o fmore than 7200 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat. Several associations have average yearly records of more than 300 pounds of butterfa.t

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Norwood—"Norwood Index" installs new cylinder press.

Liberty Landing—Construction of bridge across Missouri River here to start soon.

Marceline—Work progressing rapidly on new pumping station of Prairie Pipe Line.

Williamsburg—Contract awarded for construction of Nine Mile Presbyterian Church to replace edifice recently burned.

In the American vegetable garden eight principal food products had their origin in the Indian crops existing here before the advent of the white man. These include beans, corn, peppers, pumpkins, squash, tomato, potato, and sweet potato. Vegetables of Old World origin are far more numerous. The United States Department of Agriculture lists 24 of importance, cucumbers, eggplant, muskmelon, watermelon, okra, asparagus, beets, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, kale and collard, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnip, peas, radish, salsify, spinach and turnip. But the value of the crop of the eight native vegetables is considerably greater than the 24 of foreign origin. Since the discovery of America the white man has not "tamed" any native plant which the Indians had not already brought from warmer parts of America, but notable improvements have been made in the quality and yields of most of these vegetables.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

September 22nd and 23rd

At 7:30 P. M.

Miss Hayes will give an interesting demonstrated talk showing how the Universal Electric Range saves food, time and money.

A complete 30-minute dinner will be cooked the electric way, and served.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

Place—The Missouri Utilities Office

SHELTONS FAIL TO APPEAR IN COURT, ORDERED ARRESTED

Taylorville, Ill., September 13.—The three Shelton brothers of East St. Louis, Carl, Earl and Bernie, who recently were indicted for the Kincaid bank robbery in 1924, failed to appear in court yesterday to answer to the indictments and warrants for their arrest were issued.

Eddie Nicholson of Joilet, jointly indicted with the Sheltons, was arrested yesterday and placed in the county jail.

One of the chief witnesses against the Sheltons before the grand jury was Art Newman, Birger gangster, who is serving life imprisonment for complicity with Charlie Birger and others in the murder of Mayor Joe Adams of West City, Franklin County. Newman and Birger were at war with the Sheltons in a gang feud and were witnesses against the Sheltons in the Collinsville mail robbery case, in which Nicholson was a witness for the Sheltons. The later were convicted in the mail case, but were granted new trials on the confession of a Birger gangster that perjured testimony was given against them.

Washington—New weekly paper "Washington Missourian" publishing here.

Mexico—Chamber of Commerce plans establishing three milk routes out of here this fall.

666

is a prescription for

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue Billious Fever and Malaria.

It kills the germs.

An electric iron affords the greatest convenience of any household appliance.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Twenty-Ninth Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share on Preferred Stock will be paid on Saturday, October 1, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

R. A. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

Martin Beauty and Millinery Parlor

Open From 6:00 a. m. to 8 p. m. Every Day Except Wednesday

for the convenience of those who haven't time only before or after work hours who want beauty work done.

Opposite Missouri Pacific R. R. Station
Phone 190 Sikeston, Mo.

The Hidden Treasure At Wheeler's Store

IS A VALUABLE GIFT

You should keep in mind that with every dollar you spend with us you add one more chance on this gift.

Our Prices Are Reasonable

We have a new stock of Ladies' Shoes, Felt Hats, Silk Hose of all grades and all the new shades, Ladies' Silk Dresses, House Dresses for Ladies and Children, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Hats and Caps, Lisle and Silk Hose. We have a complete line of new Dry Goods for the whole family.

Will take only a few calls to convince you that our merchandise stands high in quality and the prices are right.

Soap That Takes Off Play Dirt

Any mother will admit that soap that will remove play dirt is a pretty good soap. Yet that is just what Lava soap will do—and it is good for the skin, too. Keep a supply on hand for the children.

What Does Your Medicine Chest or First-Aid Cabinet Contain?

Every home should have a well-equipped Medicine Chest or First Aid Cabinet to take care of the little or big accidents that are liable to happen in every day life. Prompt and efficient attention then may save a life. Here are a few items that should be always at hand.

Absorbent Lint	Merurichrome
Absrbent Gauze	Zinc Oxide
Absorbent Cotton	Aromatic Spirits of Amomnia
Adhesive Plaster	Zinc Stearate
Tincture Iodine	Rolled Cotton Bandages

Phone 274

White's Drug Store

"The Best is None Too Good"

HOOVER STUDIES NEEDS OF MISSOURI FLOOD VICTIMS

(Continued from front page)

would be needed. Dunklin County reported 75 families in straits and requiring help through the winter. Stoddard County was reported as needing seed and feed, but not food.

As each county's case was presented, Secretary Hoover suggested an amount which, on the showing made, would suffice to carry the need until January 1. On the statement for Mississippi County by Harry Roberts of East Prairie, Hoover suggested $10,000 as an additional amount, but later said that more might be needed to cover the need for quinine, to prevent malaria from becoming prevalent.

Before the Courthouse hearing, the Secretray's party was driven from Charleston to the town of East Prairie, and beyond into the flooded section of Mississippi and New Madrid counties. Here, 17 miles from the present banks of the river, the marks of flood water stood breast-high on frame houses and barns. School was just "taking up" in a new one-room frame schoolhouse, built to replace a school swept away by the flood. At another school, of brick, a rebuilt wall was noticed. Of the original walls, just enough had remained to support the roof.

On this ride, the larger economic aspect of the flood relief problem was discussed with Hoover by L. T. Berthe, engineer of the levee and drainage district embracing Mississippi, New Madrid and Scott Counties.

Berthe said the most imperative need was to preserve the credit structure. Taxes cannot be collected in the greater part of this territory because of the flood losses, he said, and hence the interest coupons on levee and drainage bonds, falling due next year, cannot be met nor can the principal amounts due on some maturing bonds be paid.

Default in interest on principal, he said, would impair the sale of the securities for the next 40 years and would have a pad effect on the morale of the people. He asked that the Government afford relief by assuming the interest payments due next year and by loans to meet the principal maturities, the loans to be repaid over a long period.

Secretary Hoover listened with interest, but did not comment on this suggestion later, and did not bring up the subject of bonded indebtednss in the hearing, which related to immediate needs susceptible of relief by Red Cross funds. The Secretary has informed himself as to the broader economic conditions and probably will visit the flooded regions again in November, just before Congress convenes.

The Louisiana Legislature has taken action to relieve the bond interest and principal situation for next year, and it is possible that such action may be taken in Arkansas and Mississippi. The Missouri Legislature does not meet until 1929.

Dr. William DeKleine, medical didector of the Red Cross, was with Secretary Hoover, and did some of the questioning, at the Charleston hearing, as to health conditions. He left the Secretary's party here, to go to Little Rock.—Post-Dispatch.

E. C. Matthews, W. H. Sikes and A. J. Renner of Scott County, Bud Dawson, Scott Julian and Dr. W. N. O'Bannon of New Madrid County, met the Hoover party at Charleston and made the trip to Dorena. Mr. Hoover was surprised to hear of the small amount of sickness in New Madrid County, following the flood, and highly complimented the New Madrid Health Bureau and Dr. O'Bannon for the splendid work done along this line.

Mr. Hoover promised to send in quinine and yeast to be used to fight malaria pelagra that is prevalent

It was decided that $32,000 would further south in the overflow districts. be set aside by the Red Cross for seed wheat in New Madrid and Scott Counties, and $8700 for furniture for people of New Madrid who lost their all during the flood.

A survey was ordered in New Madrid County of the loss of houses and an estimate to be prepared of the amount necessary to house the families made destitute in that respect.

The hail storm of July 19 destoryed growing crops in the Hooe School neighborhood, which was too late to replant, so $2650 was set aside from the Red Cross fund to purchase seed wheat for these farmers.

DROWNS ATTEMPTING TO FRIGHTEN GIRLS

Cairo, Ill., September 13.—The age-old warning "don't rock the boat" and the pleas of his two young women companions unavailing, Julina Moore, 30 years old, rural mail carrier, was drowned in Prairie Lake in Kentucky across the river from Cairo, yesterday evening. His two companions, Miss Louanna Burkhart and Miss Laura Hawthorne, were rescued.

The three with a number of relatives had gone to the lake at noon yesterday. Several other family picnic parties had gathered there seeking relief from the heat. After a picnic luncheon, Moore and the two young women were rowing among the law while others in the party were fishing or lounging in the shade.

According to reports, Moore started to rock the boat to frighten the girls. "I can take care of you", he replied to their protests. One side of the boat dipped water. The girls leaned toward the other side quickly and the boat careened and capsized, with Moore under it.

Although the girls couldn't swim and Moore was considered an excellent swimmer, the girls succeeded in reaching the overturned boat and hanging on to it. With his hands over his head in a cramped position, Moore came to the surface. Miss Hawthorne grasped the collar of his shirt. She struggled to keep his head above the water without releasing her hold on the boat, but he was helpless and her strength failed.

Meanwhile Miss Burkhart was screaming for help. Her cries were heard by Arthur Stewart, who swam from shore to the boat just as she was about to give up and go down in the water from fright and exhaustion. Stewart guided the boat toward a landing and he was assistd by Bob Hawthorne, brother of Miss Laura, who could not swim, but who waded out as far as he could and met the boat. It was after they landed that they discovered Moore was not with them. Even Miss Hawthorne in her excitement did not realize that she had let go of his collar.

Chocolate is made from the large seeds contained in the beans of the cacao tree, and not cocoa tree as spelled in Dr. Samuel Johnson's dictionary.

Because he always wore his hat in the house an Atchison woman lived with her husband fourteen years before she discovered he was baldheaded.

The pirana, a species of little fish not more than eight inches long, has been found in the Gaiba district of easten Bolivia. This fish will attack and tear the flesh from the bones of any man or beast that enters the water where it has its habitat.

BANDITS BEAT AND ROB TWO AT POPLAR BLUFF

Poplar Bluff, September 13.—John W. Whitehead, local insurance man, and W. C. Woods of Paragould, Ark., were kidnapped early last night and forced, at the point of guns in the hands of two other men, to accompany them in a small touring car, to city, where they were beaten and a point about three miles out of the robbed of $53.

The two men, badly injured by blows over the head from the bandits' guns, finally succeeded in getting back to Poplar Bluff, officers related late this afternoon, and an investigation was started.

One man, William Hommel, formerly of McDougal, Ark., is under arrest, but officers have been unable to locate the second assailant. Their abandoned auto, found to have been stolen from a farmer living south of here, was found in the north part of Poplar Bluff.

Both Whitehead and Woods are in a serious condition from injuries and loss of blood before they could get medical attention. The holdup occured on Main and Fifth streets, at an early hour, and at a time when many autos were passing. Whitehead was forced to enter the auto and drive the car north of Poplar Bluff, on a seldom traveled highway.

"One of them told me to stop the car", said Whitehead, 'and when I didn't stop it as quickly as he thought I should, he struck me over the head. I fell to the road out of the automobile".

When Hommel was arrested officers say he had only $9 on his person. Hommel is said to have accompanied the two victims in the bandit car, while the other man, whose name is being held pending investigation, drove Whitehead's car.

Whitehead is associated with a local insurance agency and is known throughout the district. Woods came here with his brother to visit at the Whitehead home. They were en route to their home last night and when Whitehead's car halted at a traffic stop signal, the bandits accosted them with drawn revolvers.

STORMS AND TIDAL WAVES STRIKE MEXICO AND JAPAN

Tokio, September 13.—More than 100 persons were drowned and many are missing in a typhoon and tidal wave which inundated villages near the city of Kumamoto, island of Kiushiu, say dispatches received by the newspaper Asahi.

There was an unconfirmed report in Tokio that in addition to the 100 or more drowned, 1000 persons had perished in one town near Kumamoto.

Dispatches from Osaka said that the typhoon was the most severe in decades and that a number of important building in Nagasaki and Kumamoto had been damaged.

It was believed that the rice crop on the island of Kiuchiu had been considerably damaged.

One thousand houses are reported to have been inundated and destroyed in Kimamoto by the tidal wave.

The storm struck near Omura, where the American round-the-world plane, the Pride of Detroit, is waiting to take off for Tokio. The plane was reported undamaged. Omura is about 22 miles northwest of Kumamoto and is about 10 miles northeast of Nagasaki, also in the path of the typhoon.

Osaka, Japan, September 13.—Nagasaki and other towns in the province of Kiushiu were struck by a typhoon this morning. Many houses in Nagasaki collapsed, telegraph poles were blown down and tram service stopped. The other places affected suffered similarly.

Nagasaki is an important seaport on the southwest coast of the island of Kiushiu and in 1920 had a population of more than 160,000. The city, which at one time was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, is an important coaling station and has a large European and Chinese trade.

The island of Kiushiu lies in the typhoon belt which fringes the Eastern Coast of Asia from Japan to the Phillippines and frequently is visited by these heavy cyclonic storms which generally occur in a series during the months of August, September and October.

The last cyclonic storm reported from Nagasaki was on August 29 when 16 persons lost their lives.

Nogales, Ariz., September 13.—Dispatches to the Nogales Herald today reported many persons were killed, hundreds injured and thousands left homeless by what was described as one of the most disastrous storms and tidal waves in the history of the Mexican west coast. The storm occurred last Wednesday.

Heavy porperty loss was reported caused by the terrific winds and waves which swept into the seaport and coast towns from the Gulf of Tehauntepec, State of Oaxaca, to Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, extending over an area of more than 1000 miles.

At Salina Cruz, State of Oaxava, where the blow reached its greatest magnitude, the loss of life was reported heavy, half of the town being swept away by the waves.

Plunging waves 25 feet high were reported to have swept overland at some points. The ships Jalisco and Navajoa of the National Line are missing and many other smaller harbor craft likewise are reported lost. At Manzanillo, loss of life was said to have been heavy. Mazatlan, Sinaola, suffered the least.

Several causeways and piers and the customs house at Yavaros, port of Sonora, were destroyed.

Considerable damage was reported at Guaymas, Sonora, where heavy rains accompanied the gale that sent large combers on to the streets throughout the day. Water was reported within a few feet of one of Guaymas' principal hotels.

Communication has been interrupted from nearly all points and the exact situation cannot be determined.

Notice of Administration

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration on the estate of William T. Robb, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of September, 1927, by the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

MRS. LUELLA ROBB,
Administratrix.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the Probate Court of Scott County.
(SEAL)

THOS. B. DUDLEY,
Probate Judge.

Ridgeway—Voted to sell local light plant to Missouri Public Service Co.

SELLS 3 OF 6 SECTIONS OF CAPE GIRARDEAU ROAD

Cape Girardeau, September 12.—Three of the six sections of the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway were sold at public auction here today, two of the sections going to a local company which will form a terminal association.

The two sections of the road from Ancell to Cape Girardeau, and from here to a point eight miles west of the city, were sold to C. A. Vandivort & Co., a holding concern, for the Cape Girardeau Terminal Association, which is to be formed to operate the line to Ancell to connect with three trunk lines there.

The other section, thirty-five miles in length, from Saline Junction to Farmington, was sold to J. P. Cayce, Farmington banker, for $1. On this section there are $10,000 in outstanding bonds which must be assumed by the purchaser.

No bids were received on the other sections. Before the sales are complete the approval of the common pleas court here must be given.

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You are assured of dependable uniform heat by having graduates of the Williams Institute of Heat Research study your particular heating problem.

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TWICE-A-WEEK

FRIDAY MORNING

VOLUME 15 | SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927 | NUMBER 100

MEETING TO DISCUSS NEW ROAD BOND ISSUE POSTPONED

Jefferson City, September 12.—A State-wide road conference called by the State Highway Commission for October 12 in Jefferson City to determine the sentiment on an additional bond issue of $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 to expedite completion of the Missouri highway system, was postponed this afternoon by the commission. A new call will be issued later. The postponement was ordered because Vice Chairman Hugh Stephens of Jefferson City, one of the leading advocates of an additional bond issue, is in Europe and will not return in time for the conference. A date for the conference will be set when all the commissioners can attend.

The original call was issued last June for representatives of road and automobile organizations, and others interested in the bond proposal, to meet here and confer on the best methods of financing the completion of the 7640-mile system now slightly more than half finished.

The commission has not taken a definite position on the future method of financing as the four members are divided in their opinions. Chairman C. D. Matthews of Sikeston and E. J. McGrew of Lexington, both Republicans, favor a pay-as-you-go method, from road revenues, that will require approximately 10 years to finish the system. Stephens and J. R. Davis of Nevada, Democrats, favor an additional bond issue to enable completion of the system within about four or five years, and provide for any additional mileage considered necessary.

Dr. A. H. Buehler of Rolla, State geologist, is an ex-officio member of the commission, but not a voting member.

The last $5,000,000 in bonds from the original state bond issue of $60,000,000 voted in 1920 were sold this spring and after this year the construction program will have to be carried on with the balance remaining in the road fund annually after bond retirement requirements are met, unless an additional bond issue is authorized. This would cut the annual road construction program down 50 per cent or more.

Analysis of the road revenues by bend proponents shows that an additional bond issue of $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 could be voted without an increase in the present principal sources of state road revenue—the automobile registration fees and the two cents a gallon gasoline tax. Motorists of the State are paying for construction of the highway system through the license fees and gasoline tax, and so far no direct property tax has been levied to pay for retirement of any of the State road bonds.

Some of the local roads taken over by the State as a part of the State system were built with local bond issues involving a local property tax but in these instances the counties will receive refunds from the State, either in cash or in additional roads.

DR. O. E. KENDALL OLDEST OF SIKESTON PIONEERS

Dr. O. E. Kendall, 81 years old, who drives his own automobile, has lived at Sikeston continuously longer than any other person, Dr. Kendall came here when he was 21 years old and has been in Sikeston since, a period of 60 years.

Dr. Kendall said that there were four families living at the site of Sikeston when he setlted here in 1867. All the land was timber-covered and without roads. A part of the railroad, new the Missouri Pacific line, was built before the Civil War, but was abandoned for a time.

"I often waded water and walked on ice to see patients", he said. "There were first the open wells of Southeast Missouri and with them a great deal of sickness. Then came the advent of the driven pumps and relief from much of the sickness. As Sikeston grew, I helped incorporate it, roads were built and land cleared up. I have seen the coming of Kingshighway. And now I don't think it will or ought to be changed, as some want it changed, to the west".

Dr. Kendall was a soldier during the Civil War, with the Confederate Army. The doctor is still practicing, and enjoys remarkably good health.—Post-Dispacth.

The Misses Lucille and Louis Stubblefield, Burdine Schrofff and Forde Bowman left Tuesday night for their respective schools.

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31x525	Multi-mile	17.45
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HOOVER STUDIES NEEDS OF MISSOURI FLOOD VICTIMS

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and director-general of flood relief activities, left St. Louis early today for Washington, after a stop of several hours, following his arrival from the nearest of the flood districts, that of Southeast Missouri. He spent yesterday morning in Charleston, hearing reports of Red Cross officials of seven Missouri counties as to conditions.

He said last evening that the results of the Southeast Missouri inquiry, and of the latest of his five major flood tours through the South, had been most encouraging "We are beginning to see day-light", he said.

It has been shown by the reports received on his present journey, Secretary Hoover said, that the Red Cross relief funds now on hand will suffice for the actual needs of food, seed, feed and housing among those still suffering from the flood's effects, until January 1. There will be relief funds remaining at that time, but he has not estimated their amount. Congress will convene at the beginning of December, but the Secretary refrained from suggesting anything as to the action that Congress may take.

As to the larger financial problems of the area, debts, mortgages and the bonds of counties and levee districts, he feels that the situation, while still a difficult one, is clearing up. Mortgage holders, he declared, including banks and insurance companies, are showing a spirit of accommodation.

"All the people of the South are asking is time", Secretary Hoover said. "They are not asking charity".

The Secretary commented also upon the fact, shown in the series of hearings just ended, that health conditions in the flood district are better than normal. The only exceptions, he said, are a few counties in which malaria and pellagra are prevalent. There are being combatted by the Red Cross and State Health Boards.

New Madrid County was named as one of these malarial exceptions, in the hearing held yesterday at the Mississippi County courthouse in Charleston. Dr. William O'Bannon, health officer of New Madrid County, told of schools in that county where one-half the children have chills, and where class work is frequently interrupted by the children's attacks.

To combat malaria in the southeast Missouir counties, Dr. E. R. Coffey of the United States Public Health Service said, approximately 1,000,000 capsules, containing 3 or 5 grains of quinine, will be sent to those counties by the Red Cross, on requisition from the State Board of Health.

Screening, as a preventive of malaria, also was discussed, and Secretary Hoover and the physicians recommended this measure wherever mosquitoes continue prevalent in the next few weeks.

Immediate economic conditions also were presented at the hearing, conducted across a long courtroom table. Red Cross chapter officials of Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott, Perry, Pemiscot, Dunklin and Stoddard counties were heard.

Each group of county representatives was asked by Secretary Hoover first as to the need of seed and feed for livestock, in addition to grants hitherto made by the Red Cross. In each case need for further help was shown. In Mississippi County, which had 80,000 acres of cultivated land overflowed, applications have been received for seed for 21,000 acres, and the Red Cross local officials have been able to supply enough for 8400 acres only.

The next question was as to housing conditions, and here Mr. Hoover made practical suggestions, taken from the experience of communities further south, as to economical methods of house repairing. The best method, he said, is to have a construction gang work over a considerable area, going from house to house. The cost of such work, he said, averages $60 a house.

About 125 houses need substantial repairs in Mississippi County, the local Red Cross officials said. Some houses were destroyed entirely, but no figures on these were given.

New Madrid County, it was stated, has had requests for about $32,000 worth of seed, and has had about $20,000 worth provided. The county, however, has little or no present need for food for families, or feed for stock. For building repairs, it was estimated that $70,000 to $90,000

(Continued on back page)

AIKEN-SIKESTON WILL NOT REBUILD FACTORY

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. It will be remembered The Standard of last Friday carried a positive statement from Freemont Lange, manager of the Aiken-Sikeston Canning Factory, that the temporary shed for a temporary plant would be started last Friday morning and the machinery for a temporary plant was then being assembled at Springfield, Mo., and would be delivered in Sikeston last Monday morning by truck, and that tomato canning would begin Wednesday. These are the statements made by Mr. Lange.

When no move had been made up to Saturday noon to erect a temporary shed, things did not appear satisfactory to some interested parties, so at 3:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon E. C. Matthews, W. H. Sikes, C. L. Malone, Mayor Ed Fuchs and Freemont Lange started for Springfield to meet Mr. Aiken, the president.

It was necessary to go on to Seneca, Mo., to see Mr. Aiken, which was done. After the committee had told Mr. Aiken of the situation, he promised to make an honest effort to have a machine from Rogers, Ark., placed here that would take care of this season's crop, and the rebuilding of the plant for the future would be taken up later. The committee returned to Sikeston late Monday afternoon and felt pretty certain that Mr. Aiken would give the local raisers relief by placing the machine here.

Either Mr. Lange called Mr. Aiken or Mr. Aiken called Mr. Lange, we cannot say which, but when pressed for results, Mr. Lange gave them the cold information that the Aiken end of the line would do nothing, nor could the Aiken name be used by the Sikeston backers if they proceeded to pack the tomato crop.

This was the state of affairs early Wednesday morning, when the Board of Directors of the company here decided to notify the stockholders by telephone to attend a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 2:00 o'clock.

At that hour, a goodly number were present and the opinion was pretty general that the canning should go on if there was any possible way to do so.

As Mr. Lange was in Rector, Ark., it was decided to adjourn the meeting until 4:30 to give Mr. Lange an opportunity to meet with the committee appointed to discus the matter, and see if there was not some way in which he could give service to those holding contracts and who had large acreage of tomatoes ready. Mr. Lange was adamant, and no encouragement given to the raisers.

As the Aiken end of the company held 51 per cent of the stock, they had the final say, and they said no.

The sum of about $25,000 was allowed by the insurance adjuster and when the check is received all accounts will be paid, the books audited and the stockholders will receive most of the money they have put in the venture.

The above is about the facts in the case and the public can draw their own conclusions as to whether the Aiken end of the line is due criticism or whether the canning game here was just a flyer to chance good profits in a new field.

The Standard regrets exceedingly the sudden flop in our dreams of a real industry and help to our farmers, and trusts that some way can be found to save at least part of the crop before it is too late.

HIGHWAY SURVEYS ARE PROMISED WEST ROUTERS AT JEFFERSON CITY

Members of the West Route Assotion of Federal Highway 61 on a more westerly route near the towns of Chaffee, Rockview, Oran, Vanduser, Morehouse, Canalou, Parma and Portageville, have returned from Jefferson City where they conferred with state highway officials Monday and Tuesday.

Those making the trip were Judge Xenophon Caverno, of Canalou; Judge J. W. Heeb, presiding judge of the Scott County Court; Attorneys Jas. A. Finch and Tom Gallivan of New Madrid; Harry I. Himmelberger, of Cape Girardeau, and Representative H. H. Washburn, of Chaffee.

Definite assurance was given, they reported that a complete survey of the west route and the Kingshighway route through New Madrid and Scott Counties would be made before the commission gives its decision on the road location. The resolution adopted by the Scott county court asking that the highway be located through that county at the time it is located through New Madrid county was filed with the commission.

The representatives of the West Route Association and the county court officials met informally with highway officials Monday afternoon, they said, and the commissioners agreed to allow the organization time to prepare its argument after the surveys have been made. Final decision of the road location is not expected before the November meeting of the commission.—Cape Missourian.

Miss Alfreda Denton was a visitor to Cairo, Thursday.

Miss Susie Watkins, who has been on an extneded visit to the Stubbs family at San Diego, Calif., reutrned Monday and is visiting her brother, Louis Watkins at Vanduser.

KIGNSHIGHWAY ROUTE MEETING AT BENTON

A call meeting of the Kingshighway Route for Highway 61 was held at Benton Tuesday evening, to which members up and down the line were present.

The main object of the meeting was to set a time and place for a rousing rally and present some real facts in regard why the West Routers were making such a desperate fight to invite interested folks from Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, who are interested with the route of 61 in Southeast Missouri.

The publicity committee will arrange a program for this meeting that will be both enlightening and entertaining to those who are present. The meeting will be wide open and if our friends from the West care to be present, they will be welcome.

Major Lee Phillips, of New Madrid, expects to have a few remarks on who are the owners of the land that will be benefitted should the location go West, who holds the mortgages, and just who is pushing and financing the campaign. He will also show levels that will prove that water over the West Route was considerably more than eighteen inches.

On motion, an executive committee was appointed by the Chair, to pass on matters that came up unexpectedly. The committee was composed of R. M. Tirmenstein of Benton, P. H. Boyce of Morley, A. C. Sikes of Sikeston, Milton Mann of New Madrid, A. C. Haywood of Marston and Sam Pikey of Conran.

County Clerk Sherwood Smith, of Scott County, said that the resolution adopted by the court last week, asking the highway commission to locate 61 through Scott County at the same time it is located through New Madrid rid County, was not an official communication and that it was signed by members of the court as individuals. There is no record of the resolution having been adopted, Smith said.

President Baynes stated that J. Val Baker, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County, had received a letter from Attorney General Gentry, stating that the State Highway Commission alone had to do with the locating of the highways.

Dr. and Mrs. Handy Smith and Mrs. Kate Harris and daughters, Misses Audrey and Lydia Chaney, motored to Dexter Thursday afternoon and enjoyed a picnic supper with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Crowe, and Mrs. Crowe's mother, Mrs. Laura Smith, who has been with her daughter. The many friends of Mrs. Smith will be glad to hear that she is recovering nicely from her fall.

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PLAN FOR SCHOOL AID IN FLOOD ZONE TO BE CONSIDERED

Jefferson City, September 14.—Submission to Congress of a request for an appropriation of $2,000,000 or more for relief of schools in the flooded districts of seven States in the Mississippi Valley will be discussed at a meeting of the State School Superintendents of these states at Memphis, the State Superintendent of Schools, Charles A. Lee, announced today.

The date for the meeting has not been fixed, but will be about October 1. Lee said State School Superintendents of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana have been invited to participate.

Damage to the school buildings and other property of schools in the Missouri flood district was small, Lee said, but the districts will suffer from general losses in the district, resulting in inability of farmers to pay their taxes.

"In some of the rural school districts in this area it is estimated not more than 50 per cent of the taxes can be paid this year", Lee said, 'and this will handicap the schools seriously. Approximately 700 school districts in Southeast Missouri will have to cut the school term to four or five months, because of inadequate funds".

The state aid apportionment each year is based upon the average day's attendance and the number of teachers employed during the preceding school year. Reduction of the length of the terms in the flood district this year will result in a corresponding reduction in the state aid they will receive next year.

Reports received by Lee from the counties in Southeast Missouri, that were affected by the floods, indicate the collection of school taxes will fall off 20 to 50 per cent, due to general flood losses and inability of farmers to pay their taxes.

The summary, as outlined by Superintendent Lee, follows:

Dunklin County

Clarkton District—School revenue will be somewhere around 25 per cent less than last year. Holcomb District—Shall probably suffer a great loss in revenue from delinquent taxes. Kennett District—Damage done to two one-room frame buildings, and probably $150 damaged. Senath District—Delinquent taxes probably more than $5000.

Mississippi County

Consolidated District No. 3—Damage of $300 done to building and equipment. No more than 25 per cent of revenue will be paid. Districts No. 1, 32, 37 and 38—Schoolhouses have been destroyed and others will have to be built. Secured railroad station for white school but there are no schools for negro children. Districts No. 36, 39, 40, 41 and 46 have lost all their equipment. Three of these districts were almost ready for classification as first-class schools. A great loss to school revenue is certain. At Charleston the water was still over the lower part of the county when the survey was made and the extent of damage could not be ascertained.

New Madrid County

In 12 districts there is a loss of $11,450 in buildings and equipment. Loss of school revenue by reduced assessment at least 10 per cent. Frailey School District—Buildings, seats, textbooks were a total loss, nearly $680. The loss on account of delinquent taxes will run into hundreds of dollars. Lilbourn District makes a conservative estimate of loss of $3000 in buildings, grounds and equipment and reduction of 20 per cent in the assessed valuation. All wheat, meadows and oats were destroyed by the overflow. A large portion of the feed and some livestock also were lost. Not more than 50 per cent of the taxes will be paid. Not more than a 40 or 50 per cent crop is expected. There is a loss of from $16,000 to $18,000 in this county.

Pemiscot County

Braggadocio District—There will be 20 per cent loss in collection of taxes this fall. Bragg City District—Damage of $250 to building and equipment. Revenue about $2000 short. Caruthersville District—Damage of $1000 to building and equipment. Estimated loss of $2245 on lowered valuations.

Ste. Genevieve County

St. Mary's District—Estimated loss of $1500 in buildings and equipment. Great loss in delinquent taxes.

Scott County

District No. 17—Damage to schoolhouse and equipment $650. District No. 9—Damage to outbuildings about $45. Lowered assessments about $400. Not more than 45 per cent of the farm lands in this district will have crops this year, and in all probability there will be $2000 in school taxes delinquent this year. Commerce District—Loss of equipment about $700. Sikeston estimates damage about $1600 and 30 per cent of delinquent taxes expected. This entire county will be crippled on account of inability to plant crops.

Stoddard County

Inability to pay taxes on account of crop failure in Bell City District about $4000. Bernet District—Most of taxes will be delinquent this year on account of lack of crops, as 25 per cnt of cotton and 10 per cent of corn was about all that was planted. Also wheat and hay badly damaged.

CABINET SESSION FAILS TO CHANGE COOLIDGE'S EXTRA-SESSION STAND

Washington, September 13.—Unless convinced by further investigation that a special session of the new Congress this fall is necessary, President Coolidge will adhere to his original decision against calling one.

This was stated officially today at the White House after the President had presided at the first Cabinet meeting held since before his departure for the Black Hills of South Dakota, exactly three months ago.

Views, both direct and indirect, which Coolidge has obtained since his return to Washington, have been rather against calling a special session either of the Congress as a whole or of the Senate separately in an effort to dispose of the Smith and Vare controverted senatorial election cases.

Coolidge has conferred with Senator Curtis of Kansas and Representative Tilson of Connecticut, Republican leaders of the Senate and House, who advised against any special session, and he will take up the question with a number of other Senators and Representatives before reaching a final conclusion.

Those opposing a special session of Congress hold that little could be gained by calling Congressmen to Washington before December, since none of the major measures which are to be considered have been tentatively shaped.

As to a special session of the Senate, some Republican leaders oppose it because they do not believe it would be possible to maintain a quorum steadily or to bring to Washington a full membership for any decisive vote on either the Smith or the Vare case.

Miss Edna Freeman, who has been on an extended visit in Los Angeles, Calif., returned Wednesday, acompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. C. Freeman, who had been to St. Louis.

Lee's Summit—Farmers Market Day will be held latter part of Septembre.

The average person in the United States eats approximately 2 2-3 bushels of potatoes annually after allowing for approximately 1 bushel per capita of culls, spoilage, and shrinkage. The average German eats about 7 bushels, and the United States Department of Agriculture reports that this is only 28 per cent of the annual crop in Germany where the potato is used to feed livestock and for the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

Specials Saturday, Sept. 17th, 1927

Decorated Salad Bowl . . 19c
Grey Granite, assorted, choice 10c

Peek's Variety
5c and 10c Store

ATWATER KENT RADIO

This is the beautiful and efficient Model 35 Receiver, with the shielded, gold-trimmed cabinet and only ONE Dial. With the rheostat knob you regulate volume. Six tubes required. Price, without tubes but with battery cable, $70.

For the many who want full-powered ONE Dial Radio in the least possible space and at the lowest possible price, here is the Model 35. The shielded, crystalline-finished cabinet is even smaller than our other Compact models. You'll like the color scheme—the glint of gold on two shades of brown—and the Spanish galleon under full sail on the decorative golden name-plate. And with ONE Dial operation you needn't hunt for stations—you just select what you want.

Dudley's Confectionery
Sikeston, Mo

Whitman's Candies Flowers Sporting Goods

Telephone News

A Journal of Information Published by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Call Repair Clerk If Your Telephone Gets Out Of Order

PUBLIC SERVICE

The Bell System is owned by the public it serves. There are stockholders in practically every town and city in which the Bell System operates. The Bell System of today is an American institution, grown up under American laws, plans, and ideals. It is really publicly owned, engaged in rendering a public service to the entire country, under public regulation.

DOUBLE DUTY

In any emergency speed is one of the first requisites. The following letter from one of our subscribers shows what long distance telephone service can do for you when a long distance must be covered in the shortest possible time:

"I wish to advise you that recently I placed two long distance calls, for parties located in different towns, at which time I requested your operator to kindly rush.

"The operator advised me to hold the line, and a connection was made immediately with the first party. The same service was rendered on the second call. I am taking this opportunity to compliment your Company and the operator on the services rendered me."

Complete Report of Trouble Speeds Restoration of Service

THERE are 201 parts in your telephone instrument. The wires leading to the switchboard may be anywhere from a half-mile to five miles in length. There are countless connections at the switchboard. You can see the possibility of something going wrong with some of these many parts of equipment.

If your telephone should get out of order, call the Repair Clerk. In making your report, tell just what seems to be wrong — that the bell does not ring; that you cannot raise the operator; that the line is noisy; that people claim they cannot reach you.

Give Complete Report

A complete report of this kind, rather than a mere statement that the line is out of order, will let the repair people know just what part of the equipment is not working properly, and they will know what steps to take to get the trouble cleared and service restored in the quickest time.

In Missouri last year approximately $2,180,000 in dividends was paid to 13,600 stockholders.

THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS IS OWNED BY THE PUBLIC

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF

By Dr. Thos. W. Page, former Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The existing tariff is intended to protect American industries. That is to say the, chief purpose of it is to enable producers in this country to sell their products at a higher price than would be possible if goods could be freely brought to this country from abroad. The reason given by Congress for this sort of tariff is that it costs more to produce goods in this country than it does abroad, and therefore if our industries are to flourish and high wages are to be paid, the products of our industry must sell for a higher price than foreign products.

Unfortunately, the tariff does not have an equal effect on the price of all sorts of goods and services. It raises some prices very much, others very litle and yet others not at all. As a result it is a boon to some citizens secured at the expense of others. The most importnat class of products the price of which is not raised by the tariff are the great staple agricultural products.

The price our farmers receive for that part of their output which is sold at home cannot be higher than the price for the surplus which is sold abroad. For no one will send his products to a foreign market if he can get a higher price for them at home. For this reason we often hear it said that farmers have to sell their products at the low price prevailing abroad and have to pay for what they buy a price that is kept artificially above the foreign level by the tariff.

It is absurd to think that the majority of the men elected to Congress wished to make such an unfair discrimination against the farmers. On the contrary they tried to make a tariff that would help the farmers as much as it helped any other class. To that end they put duties on many kinds of foreign agricultural products which they thought might be brought to this country. These duties helped to keep up the price of some varieties of our farm products, but only those varieties of which we do not have a surplus. On the price of the great staple crops, like corn and hog products and most of the wheat and beef and poultry, the tariff has no appreciable effect whatever. Owing to this failure of the tariff to cover some crops and its failure to affect the price of many others, it results that the overwhelming majority of the farmers get no direct benefit from the tariff whatsoever.

Congress was much concerned about the possible burden of the tariff on the farmers and in order to lighten it, put fertilizers and some of the implements and machinery they use on the free list. This still left them burdened by the higher price of clothing furniture, kitchen utensils, paints and an infinite number of other manufactured goods. Every year the farmers have to spend for manufactured goods much more than half of all they get for their crops. To the extent that the tariff raises the price of these goods, it adds to the expenses of the farmer.

The worst part of the burden, however, does not consist of greater expenses. Most farmers get only a small amount of money they can spend. When the price of things they want goes up, they are simply not able to pay out more money. Instead of spending more, they are compelled to do without what they would like to buy. The duty on a heavy winter overcoat, for example, is more than 50 per cent of its value. That means that a farmer has to pay some 30-odd dollars for an overcoat which but for the tariff, could be bought for 20 dollars. This does not always make him spend more for overcoats for himself and his family, because he hasn't got the money to spend. What it does make him and his people do is to get along with their old coats, however patched and threadbare and insufficient they may be. The higher the price of such things, the more do farmers have to give up of the things they need. If the farmers clearly understood this effect, they would not elect men to Congress who would vote for such a tariff.

The trouble is that many farmers, particularly in the West, and many members of Congress have the mistaken belief that the benefits of the tariff percolate indirectly into all fields of agriculture. The channel through which they think these benefits get to the farmers is the home market. Their reasoning runs about as follows: The growth of manufacturing builds up the cities and creates a great urban population. When the price of manufactured goods is high, the city dwellers increase in number and make more money and can consume greater quantities of farm produce. Therefore, the farmers are better able to sell their crops for a better price.

If this reasoning were correct, why is it that England, where the home market is greatest, has seen her agriculture decline to insignificance? Why is it that in France and Germany, the more the home market has grown, the more agriculture has needed governmental aid to survive?

Why is it that the phenomenal growth of our home market has never yet enabled the farmers to get more for their staples in this country than they would get abroad?

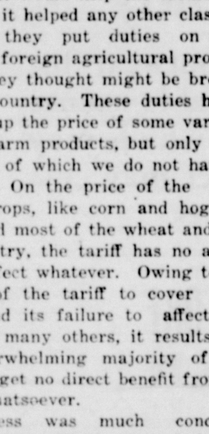
Raising the income of the city dwellers will not make them pay any more for farm produce than they have to pay. A cotton manufacturer in New England can sell his cloth at a higher price than a cotton manufacturer in Old England. But he does not on that account pay any higher price for raw cotton. As long as we have to sell a large part of our farm produce in foreign markets the price for it in the home market is not going above the foreign price. In consequence the home market never has raised the price of farm staples above the foreign level and never will do so unless it becomes big enough to take all our farmers produce and leave no surplus for export. When that time comes the city dwellers will so far outnumber the farmers that they will do so as they did in England that is insist on buying their food and raw materilas wherever they can get them cheapest. The majority of the farmers have nothing to hope for from the tariff. How little the high tariff has done for the farmers is all too apparent. Agriculture has continued in a state of depression during recent years when most other industries have enjoyed great prosperity.

The Census found that in 1925, after three years of the high tariff, the value of farm property was less than in 1920 by 20 billion dollars; it was 10 per cent less even than in 1910. The number of farms had diminished by 77 thousand and the amount of land in farms by 41 million acres. The mortgage debt of operating farmers had grown to 42 per cent of the value of their farms and reached the enormous figure of 4517 million dollars. After the tariff had been in force three years, bankruptcies among farmers were twice as numerous as in the year when the tariff was enacted. The President of the American Bankers' Association said last May that the condition of agriculture had caused more bank failures in the past three years than in the 25 years preceding.

Farmers' incomes have remained out of proportion to the incomes of other classes. A special committee of government experts said in April that compared with other groups, in particular with factory wage earners, the farmers' net income, measured in terms of living costs, is 20 per cent below what it was before the tariff was raised, while that of factory wage earners is 16 per cent abvoe.

In spite of the growth of the home market, farm prices have remained low in comparison with other prices. During the past two years, they have tended to fall still further and in the spring of this year they were lower than at any time since the tariff became law. It is not surprising then that people have been deserting the farms. The net reduction in farm population between 1920 and 1925 was nearly four million.

It is significant that thoughtful men in England and other countries where industrialization has gone furthest regard the decay of agriculture as a national calamity. It is certain that continuation of the process in our own country will bring revolutiona, changes in our government, our social our mode of life. If we want these conventions and our customs, and in changes, we should continue the artificial aid we have been giving to industrialization. But we should do so with a full realization of what it means. And we should not let ourselves be misled into believing that the methods we use to foster and promote our urban industries are likewise promoting the welfare of the farmers.



Safe All Around

You're safe all around when you buy Goodyears. Safe when you ride—because of their dependable quality.

Safe when you buy—because there isn't a better value on the market.

Why take chances? Play safe—put on Goodyears.

Phone 667

SENSENBAUGH'S SUPER SERVICE STATION

And Goodyear tubes, of course

MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL REVIEW NEWS

Ferguson—Work under way on construction of Darst Road.

Kansas City—Kansas City Power and Electric Company reduces electric light rate in Kansas City, North Kansas City and parts of Jackson County.

Cameron—Thomas Fiddick replacing offices and sheds on north side of plant with fire-resistant structures.

De Soto—Chamber of Commerce being reorganized.

De Soto—Laying of concrete slab on Highway 21 between here and No. 61 nearing completion.

Farmington—New courthouse completed.

Marshfield—Marshfield Oil Company opens new filling station.

Ferguson—Work to start soon on 100-foot wide Denny Highway.

Macon—Central Coal & Coke Company to open Mine No. 68.

St. Charles—Lumberyard being constructed here.

Bellflower—New telephone wire between here and Montgomery completed.

Miami Station—Massman Construction Company opens new stone quarry here.

Greentop—13 loads of livestock shipped from here during recent week.

Lee's Summit—New service station and dining room under construction on W. Third Street.

Unionville—Boiler repair work under way at power house.

Pollock—New floor and approaches under construction for Pollock bridge.

Memphis—Chamber of Commerce seeking to induce shoe factory to locate here.

Memphis—Pheasant Aircraft Corp. here receives first order for airplanes.

Louisiana—Glenn & Branstetter received shipment of 14 head of purebred Jersey cows for addition to present herd.

Glasgow—Howard County Highway Commission organized.

Licking—Construction of new Exchange building under way.

Ludlow—Warehouse under construction at southeast corner of Milwaukee Park.

Chillicothe—3 miles of new paving on highway 65 out of Chillicothe opened.

Trenton—White way lighting system on Main street being repaired.

Portageville—George Hobbs building large brick warehouse on his lot.

Alton—J. H. Burghardt plans to erect large business building on cornera of Court Square.

Sout St. Louis—Several Holly Hills streets to be paved.

Monett—Alley in business section of city to be paved.

New Hope—New Hope canning factory canning tomatoes.

New Cambria—Machinery being installed for new cheese factory.

Stanberry—Contracts let for paving Main and Willow Streets.

Vandalia—J. M. Dye & Sons store completely remodeled and re-decorated.

Osgood—Work under way on new brick school building here.

Carrollton—Prairie Pipe Line adding 3 water filters to equipment at local plant.

Fairmount—Southwestern Bell Telephone Company improving service in northwest territory of Riverside central office.

Glasgow—Fourth Street gravel-surfaced from brick paving at Library to C. and A. station.

Bethany—Work of improving North Fifteenth Street under way.

Harrisonville—Missouri Public Service Company to remodel and re-cedorate local office.

Farber—Grover Sutton shipped two carloads of steers from here on recent day.

Grant City—Bids opened for construction of new Legion Memorial hall.

Cabool—Plans under way for establishment of Co-operative Creamery in Cabool.

Shelbyville—Construction of Mesmer Bridge between here and Bethel under way.

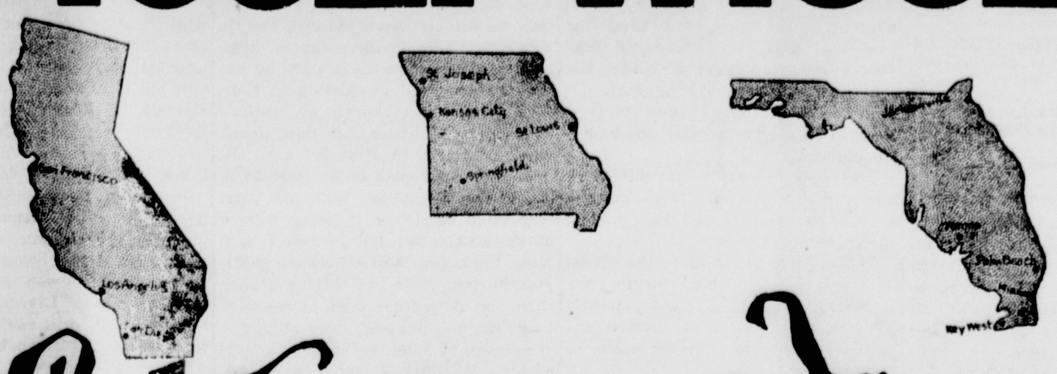
Clarence—New filling station will be erected here.

Rolla—Contract to be awarded for construction of highway 63 through Rolla.

Palmyra—City taxes here will be reduced ten per cent next year.

Whitsett—Roads in this vicinity improved.

PIGGLY WIGGLY



California and Florida agree with Missouri— that Piggly Wiggly has lowered their cost of living!

Pet Milk, Small Cans	5c
Pure Cane Sugar	15 Pounds for $1.00
No. 2 Cans Red Beans	9½c
Can Pork and Beans	3 for 25c
2 Pounds Fancy Blue Rose Rice	13c
2 Pounds Great Northern Beans	22c
4 String Good Quality Broom	50c
10 Bars P. & G. Soap for	36c
4 Packages Maccaroni or Spaghetti	29c
8 oz. Bottle Catsup	8⅓c
20 oz. Package Rolled Oats	9c
CERTO-SURE JELL	29c

COMPLETE LINE OF HOSTESS CAKES

MEAT MARKET

PURE—Lard—PURE	15½c
Dry Salt Jowls	14c
Smoked Jowls	17c
Neck Bones, 3 for	25c
Smoked Bacon	25c
Choice Pork Roast	20c

Choice Cuts Veal
Lamb and Mutton

Princeton—Contract awarded for digging Little River drainage ditch northwest of here.

Cameron—Plans under way to form Northwest Missouri Chamber of Commerce.

Cassville—Plans under way for establishment of hatchery in this city.

Ferguson—Darst Road to be improved.

Missouri is the largest watermelon producing state in the United States.

Trenton—White way lighting system poles repainted.

De Witt—New furnace to be installed in Christian Church here.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net.....25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Bank statements $10.00
Probate notices, minimum ....$ 5.00
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties .....$ 1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States .....$ 2.00

Some sort of fumadiddles must have been going on when the individual members of the Scott County Court signed a request that the State Highway Commission locate Highway 61 through Scott County at the same time they made the permanent location through New Madrid County. The members of the County Court ordered the County Clerk to make no notation of their action on the record. This was to muddy the waters and is where the fuma didles come in. Why did Judges Le Grand and Buchanan lend their endorsement to the West Route Association when their interests are with the Kingshighway Association and when they knew there was no prospect of work in Scott County in four years? The West Routers are using this document as a court order, when the court ordered same not to be put on record. If the document is not genuine, why the fumadiddles?

* * * *

The Publicity Committee of the Kingshighway Association will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock for the purpose of arranging a program for the mass meeting to be held at the Sikeston High School Auditorium, on Tuesday evening, September 20.

* * * *

The high tariff of the United States has kept all foreign countries from sending goods over here. France raised a tariff wall against manufactured articles from the United States so high that our high tariff barons could not see over it or get over. Now the United States is raising a roar about the actions of France. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

* * * *

Old Folks is no longer Single Folks.

THE NEW MOON

When, as the garish day is closed, Heaven burns with the descended sun, it is then passing sweet to notice, amid that blush of crimson light, the new moons modest bow grow radiant as the earth and sky grow dark.

Few are the hearts too cold to feel a thrill of gladness gradually steal over them when first their wandering eye sees faintly in the evening blaze that glimmering curve of tender vision; just planted in the heavens.

The sight of that young crest it brings thoughts of all fair and youthful objects.

The hopes of early years, childhoods purity and grace, and joys that like a rainbow wing after the passing shower of tears.

This captive yields us to the dream of freedom, when that virgin ray comes out upon the air; and painfully the sick man tries to fix his dim and burning eyes on the sweet promise of God.

Most welcome to the lovers sight, glitters that pure, emerging vision. Sweetest is the lovers walk and tenderest is their murmured love, beneath the gentle radiance of the new moon.

Here do graver men, behold a type of errors, their romance of past years. They have thoughts but not of present, but of the past, opening in their minds;

Just like that new light in Heaven. —Juanita Briggs.

"Could I speak to you, Joe?" And she did!

* * * *

Tom Allen says he is the big splash at the swimming pool, anyway.

* * * *

The corn is maturing fast and from the inroads made on some of the fields, squirrels and 'coons must be waxing fat. Fields bordering wood lands show many ears of corn have been sampled.

* * * *

J. R. Keys of Philadelphia is dead at the Salvation Army Home in Honolulu. He boasted of living on $1.27 per week and never over $1 per day. He left an estate worth $800,000 and couldn't take a penny with him. Why go hungry to die rich?

* * * *

The long-held belief that snake charmers can cause snakes to leave their jungle haunts at the sound of music is a myth, according to the director of the Masteur Institute at Colombo, Ceylon.

SUNFLOWER SEED CROP SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Sunflower seed production is expected to be about one-third smaller than that of last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop in Missouri and Illinois is very late and the outcome is dependent upon weather conditions this month and part of next month. The deficiencies in those States, however, will be made up in part by the greatly increased production in California. The carryover in all sections is reported to be smaller than usual. Opening prices in Missouri and Illinois are expected to be at least $1.00 per 100 pounds higher than last year. Argentine sunflower is being offered at $2.80-$2.90 per 100 pounds c. i. f. New York ($4.80-$4.90, duty paid). Manchurian seed of better quality than the Argentine seed is reported to be offered at $7-$8, duty paid.

Acreage of sunflower seed in southeastern Missouri is estimated at 50-60 per cent of last year. Excessive rains in the spring and early summer delayed planting considerably and were mainly responsible for the reduction in acreage. The production last year was estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Yields this year will depend mainly upon the date on which killing frosts occur, as the crop, though making fairly good progress at this time, is three to six weeks late. The major portion of the crop may not be ready to harvest until the middle or latter part of October. No new seed had been contracted up to about September 5, but opening prices are expected to be at least $1 per 100 pounds higher than last year, when they were $2,25-$2.75, compared with $3.25 to $3.50, two years ago.

Acreage in Illinois is estimated aobut 75 per cent of last year, which in turn was much smaller than in 1925. Low prices received last fall apparently discouraged many farmers from planting their usual acreage. Heavy rains delayed planting and drowned out some acreage. Hail also damaged the crop in our district. The crop is two or three weeks late and harvest is not expected to begin until the latter part of October.

The crop in California, estimated at 3,500,00 pounds compared with about 1,000,000 pounds last year, is the largest in seven or more years. The large crop is due almost entirely to a big increase in acreage, resulting mainly from the substitution of sunflowers on some of the bean acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere in the State. The crop was being harvested during the first week of September. Nearly 50 per cent of the crop had been contracted for by September 1 at about $4 per 100 pounds to the grower, compared with $4-$4.25 last year.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR 1927-1928 ARE ANNOUNCED

Eleven farm and household features forming the extended 1927-28 program of the Radio Service United States Department of Agriculture, are announced for broadcast beginning October 3, 1927. The schedule listing the full program has been sent to radio stations in all parts of the United States and a full list of stations which will broadcast Radio Service feautres during the coming year will be released soon.

The new season's program includes three of last year's favorites: "Aunt Sammy's" Daily Housekeepers' Chat, the Noon-time Farm Flashes and the United States Radio Farm School, as well as eight "special features" some of which will be put on the air for the first time when the season opens early in October.

"Aunt Sammy's" Chats will continue as the 10-minute, five-day-per-week program which proved popular last year. These Chats are written in an informal style and contain brief discussions of such important problems of home-making as meal planning, marketing, cooking, canning, health and food habits of children, sewing, home furnishing, decoration, gardening and other closely related subjects. The Chats have been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length to comply with requests for shorter programs.

Practical and useful information dealing with poultry keeping dairying, livestock, crops and soils, fruits and vegetables, the farm woodlot, and marketing farm products will feature the Noon-time Farm Flashes this year. The Flashes are put on the air five days each week; the talks are ten minutes long, and take the form of a rapid-fire question-and-answer conversation between a farmer and his county agricultural agent. This was a 15-minute program last year, but has been cut down to 10 minutes.

The United States Radio Farm School has also been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length. Farm school talks will be broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will be a dialogue program devoted to crops and soils, farm economics and community life, and livestock material. The lessons will be broadcast as popular discussions between modern, practical farmers and trained farm specialists.

The Poultry Chats, a new program worked out in answer to numerous requestes for a special poultry program, will be a 10-minute, Tuesday, program, dealing with modern methods of profitable poultry production.

Other "special features", each of which will be broadcast once a week, are: The Young Folks' Program, 10 minutes every Friday. "Uncle Abe" will tell stories with farm slants to children of different ages. The Insect and Wild Life Allies and Enemies talks, a 10-minute Wednesday program, will deal with farm insect and wild animal pests and friends. The Primer for Town Farmers, a 10-minute Monday release, will take up gardening, home beautification and economy with a twon-home slant. And the Farm News Digest, a 7-minute, Saturday talk, will review briefly the farm news of the week.

Last season's weekly, five-minute Chats by the Weather Man, will be lengthened to ten minutes this year and will be broadcast on alternate Wednesdays. This program deals with ever-popular discussion topics, the weather.

The Radio Service announces two special monthly programs for this year: The Agricultural Situation Review, to be broadcast on the first Monday of each month during the broadcast season, and the special monthly Farm Playlets. The Review will deal with crops and general current farm conditions as well as the agricultural prospects in the various key regions. This is a 10-minute program. Timely farm problems will be dramatized into 20-minute radio one-act plays for the Farm Playlets.

Information for the various Radio Service programs is furnished by specialists of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. This information is writen up in popular and informal style by trained radio writers employed by the department and, after being approved by the bureaus concerned with each program, is sent to the stations for broadcast. This system assures the large farm audiences of timely, accurate and first-hand information on practical and up-to-date farming methods in America. The same general method used last year will be employed during 1927-28, in the preparation of radio programs bearing the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new season will continue from Monday, October 3, 1927 to April 30, 1928.

FACTS ABOUT MISSOURI

Missouri is the sixth largest producer of watermelons in the United States, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C. The productions in 1926 totaled 3445 carloads of melons.

The new 750,000-gallon tank of the Springfield (Mo.) City Water Co., now nearing completion will be among the largest elevated tanks in the world. It will be 145 feet high, and will be completed about September 15.

Missouri is the home of the nation's greatest botanical garden (Shaw's Garden in St. Louis,) as well as the home of the world's greatest peony farm (Sarcoxie) from which as many as 250,000 blooms have been shipped to eastern cities in a single season. Shaw's Garden has more than 11,000 different species of plants.

The first telephone line in Missouri was established in St. Louis on April 19, 1878. There were 12 subscribers, of whom five were lawyers. The swicthboard set-up in the St. Louis office was one of the first in operation in the world.

Missouri has the smallest national park in the world. It is "Wittenberg Rock" or "Rock of the Cross" opposite the old settlement of the Wittenberg, Perry County. It was taken over by the Federal Government to preserve its historical value as well as its scenic beauty.

The generation of electricity at Ozark dam for the year ending July 31, 1927, reached a new high total of 80,829,400 kilowatt hours. The previous high annual total was for the year ending July 31, 1926, when 54,781,300 kilowatt hours were generated.

Pearl buttons manufactured in Missouri are used in every country in the world. Most of these Missouri buttons are made at Canton, Lewis County.

FARM BUREAU EXPOSES FAKERS

Farm Bureau members have recently complained to County Agent J. Robert Hall of Linn County, that a cretain individual had called at their farms and inspected poultry for diseases and made recommendations that flocks should be treated with his medicine. He also recommended culling methods.

Upon investigation by the Linn County Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee this party left the County immediately. Two more parties arrived at Meadville recently and began working the west half of Linn County and were again reported to the Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee. The matter was referred to the State Office at Columbia and the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis for thorough investigation. Both gave approximately the same report on these men which is substantially as follows:

"The State Poultry Association of Denver is an Association of men having certain poultry remedies for sale, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. They must have good selling talk as I know of one woman who bought $43 worth of remedies. As far as I am able to learn their dip is just an ordinary mixture costing about 50c to produce, but sells for $5 per gallon. Lice powder costs 10c a pound, but sells at six pounds for $5".

In the News Notes from the Colorado Agricultural College, we quote the following in reference to the sales practices used by the company's agents:

"He operates by culling chickens and points out diseases to farmers. In return he asks only to fill orders for wares. Such diseases as white diarrhea and cholera cannot be cured by drugs. The operator is usually a slick, smooth talker and sometimes falsely claims connection with the College, Government or Poultry Association, to lend credence to his operations".

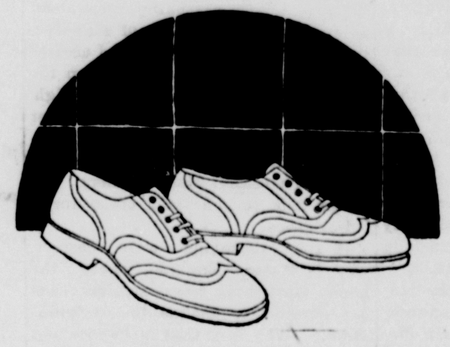
Farmers who are approached by representatives of this or similar companies are urged to get in touch with their nearest local county agent, or the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis.

Branson—Branson tomato factory starts season's operations.

Odessa—Plans under way for location of garment factory in this place.

The New Footwear

You will surely enjoy choosing your new footwear from this collection of smartly new display of *Fall Shoe Fashions.*



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Delay in purchasing the proper footwear for Fall is a folly for which no reasonable excuse may be made. The serious illnesses which may result from such unnecessary neglect may cost you many times the price of the shoes.

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Always the Finest

A reputation for fineness in the jewelry we display enables you to come here with a feeling of confidence, a knowledge that whatever you may choose for a gift or for personal use will prove satisfactory in evrey way.

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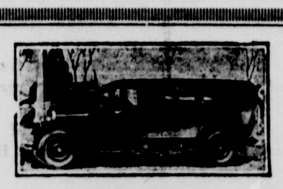

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With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

CHAPTER II.—Brent disappears, leaving Philip Scrottles, his manager, power of attorney to conduct the business. He also advertises for a small, "red-haired, freckle-faced boy."

CHAPTER III.—With a young companion he has found, appropriately nicknamed "Freck," Brent is living in an out-of-the-way place, in primitive fashion, subsisting mostly on frogs' legs.

CHAPTER IV.—Brent acquires his first knowledge of "crawdads," incidentally, at the cost of great physical discomfort, rescuing two elderly ladies of color from threatened drowning.

kle before the eyes of the man and the boy as they went along. At last, after a long time of walking, a small white something showed ahead—the light of day.

"We're going through it," Freck announced, as he saw the speck of white in the distance.

"We're Going Through It," Freck Announced as He Saw the Speck of White in the Distance.

As they kept on toward the light the space grew smaller. The sides of the tunnel narrowed down until Brent and his boy companion were forced to crawl on their hands and knees; but this they did, for with Thomas Brent going to the end of a thing was a religion. Slowly they approached the outlet before which showed a dense growth of underbrush and weeds. Freck was first. He stuck his head out into the open air and started to penetrate the underbrush. Suddenly, however, he drew quickly back into the cave plump against Mr. Brent.

"There's somebody out there right in front of the hole," he whispered. "It's two men. Listen! You can hear 'em talking."

The sound of voices had broken in and Mr. Brent strained his ears to catch the words:

"Well, if they ain't at that cave, they must be at the one around the bend. Them's the only two around here that the kid knows anything about, and if they've gone from the other, they must be here."

"Hear that, Freck?" Mr. Brent asked quickly.

"Yes. It's old Daddy Bill from Dodson," Freck whispered back. "I forgot all about him. He'll find us sure as shootin'. Wonder who else is with him."

"I've got a pretty good idea," Brent growled. "Hang that man! I don't want him to find me. First of all, I've got too much against him, and secondly I'm having too good a time.

"Look here, Freck, I want you to get those people out of the way. You understand? Here's ten dollars. Don't give it up unless you have to, but if it's necessary, hand it to Daddy Bill and tell him to keep his mouth shut. Understand? He doesn't see ten dollars every day in the week, does he?"

Freck only gasped.

Mr. Brent went on: "The other fellow that's with him is named Scrottles. He wants to find me and I don't want him to do it. More than that, I'd like to keep him chasing around the country just for his general health," he added sarcastically. "Do they know anything about this end of the cave?"

"Nobody does, I reckon," Freck answered.

"All right. Good! I'll get the stuff and move it up toward this end where it can't be found. You stay here until those fellows get a little bit off. Then you run out and catch up with them. Tell 'em I left here last night and have gone to St. Louis. Freck, I want you to show me you're a real sport by getting that Scrottles fellow to follow me to St. Louis. Tell him that if he wants you to you'll go along with him, but find a way to get out of it, Freck. Tell him he'll have to pay your fare."

Thomas Brent chuckled to himself. "Tell 'em I got pneumonia out here and went to a hospital in St. Louis—or anything of the kind. If you get 'em on the train for St. Louis, you can stick that ten dollars in your pocket. Understand me?"

"Sure do!" Freck answered.

"And, Freck, if you see that young Edwards fellow, bring him back with you. I want to talk to him about something."

After a few more instructions they parted. Mr. Brent watched Freck slink out of the cave, dart here and there through the underbrush, and at last catch up with the two men. He saw them converse; he saw Freck point vaguely into the distance. He chuckled to himself, slowly at first, then harder.

Philip Scrottles had listened attentively to Freck's story and was busily following him back toward town. Thomas Brent watched them out of sight and then, whistling to himself, he started back through the long tunnel.

"Skin me out of a hundred thousand, will he?" He laughed. "Not if I know it!"

CHAPTER VI

Around the Bend

Thomas Brent sat on a log beside Indian creek earnestly watching a bobbing cork in the stream. It had been three days since he and Freck had beheld Scrottles and Daddy Bill. What had happened he did not know, but he felt sure that Freck had succeeded in a way, else he would have been back long before this.

"That kid's got a lot of sense in his head," he ruminated. "If I had a plant full of people like that instead of a bunch of thieves, I'd be a millionaire today." Suddenly he stopped. "Come to think of it," he mused, "what's a lot of money? It doesn't do you much good. Just keeps you worrying all the time trying to get more. That's the trouble with a man when he's making money. He always wants to keep making a lot more. Tom Brent, if you'd realized that fifteen years ago, you wouldn't be a wind-broken old horse now. By George! I wonder if that doctor knew what he was talking about? Wonder if this crazy stunt is doing me any good? Come to think of it, I've been having a whaling good time. There he goes again."

Mr. Brent was addressing his remarks to the water now. "There he goes again—he'll nibble a little bit too much in a minute. Take it under, take it under— Wow! I got you!" A fish was glittering in the air. Mr. Brent bent to detach it from the hook. Then he turned and looked up with a boyish laugh at the sound of a voice behind him.

"Catching many, Mr. Brent?" It was Freck standing there with his hands in his pockets as though he had been gone an hour instead of three days.

"Hello, kid. What luck?"

Freck grinned. "I sent him to Cincinnati," he said. "I thought he might get back too soon if he went to St. Louis. Cincinnati must be eight or ten thousand miles off, ain't it?"

Mr. Brent laughed. "Well, it's not that far, but it's some distance," he answered. "Freck, you're a wonder!"

"There was another fellow with him," Freck rejoined. "A tall fellow; wore one of those long coats and a big silk hat."

"Brady!" burst out Mr. Brent. "Brady! Well, of all things. Freck, you're a wizard. When did they go?"

"Last night. They didn't believe me at first. They seemed to think I wasn't telling them the truth until I finally got Daddy Bill aside and gave him half of that ten dollars. Then he broke down and confessed that he was putting up a job on them. So they kicked him out and gave me a dollar for my information and—here I am."

A wild whoop burst from Thomas Brent. He let his feet slide from the rock and dangle in the water. A sunfish, which had involuntarily hooked itself, bobbed the cork here and there in vain.

"Gave you a dollar for your information, did they? Well, can you beat it? Here's a ten to top it."

Freck gasped. "Sixteen dollars! Oh, snakes! That'll buy ma her rug!"

"That just reminds me," said Mr. Brent. "How about that Edwards fellow?"

"Ma's going to keep her eye on him and send him out when he comes. I told ma about you. She'll keep her mouth shut all right."

"Does Edwards know how to get here?"

"Yes. His aunt lives right over here about a mile or two, and every night or so I'll go over and see if he's come out. If he has, I'll bring him over."

"Again I repeat," said Mr. Brent, "you are a wizard, Freck."

He turned and scrutinized the boy. "What have you got under your arm?"

Freck grinned. "Something for you. I want to take you swimming, but I knew you wouldn't go unless you had something to go in. So I thought I'd bring you a bathing suit. I couldn't find anything but the trunks though. They'll do, won't they?"

"I guess so. Where do we go, Freck?" Mr. Brent found himself taking quite an interest in the thing.

"Depends whether you can swim or not," Freck answered. "There's a mudhole where we can make a slippery slide and just play around if we want to. And then there's a deep hole farther on where we can do some regular swimming."

"Well, we'll take the slippery slide," came the answer. "I never went swimming in my life."

"You never went— Oh, snakes!" Freck gazed at the man before him with wonder in his face. "You honest about that, Mr. Brent? Didn't you ever go swimming and play slippery slide and wild man or anything of the kind?"

"Never in my life."

"Huh!" Freck voiced his disapproval of such a mode of living in one short ejaculation. "We'll go after dinner," he said shortly.

Thereupon the fishing progressed until Mr. Brent felt he had enough finny morsels to satisfy his steadily growing appetite and that of Freck. Then he motioned the boy to sit down.

"I'm going to do this cooking for a while," he said. "You sit around and look wise. What's that you got there?"

Freck was busily threading a resined string through a hole in a tin can. "It's a lion yeller," he announced. "Wait until I finish it and you'll see." He ended his operation and then, with a long, steady jerk, he drew the string through the can. An unearthly, growling roar was the response.

"Sounds just like a lion, doesn't it?" Freck asked. "I heard one once in a circus. Sounds just like it. I can have lots of fun with this thing when I go back to town. We'll take it along with us this afternoon when we go swimming and when we're playing wild man we can have this for the bears and lions and things."

"Well, how do you know I'm going to play any wild man?" Brent asked with a chuckle as he turned the fish in the skillet.

"You've got to play wild man if you go swimming in a slippery slide," Freck said.

"Well, I guess I'll have to do it, then," Mr. Brent answered. "Freck cut some bread."

Dinner over, they lazied about in the sun a while and slept on the warm logs for an hour or two. Then, doffing their clothes and donning the trunks, they started for the swimming hole.

An hour later two grotesque figures lay on the sand on the banks of Indian creek. Each was striped and circled with mud until all resemblance to humanity was lost. Freck resembled somewhat a painted pygmy of the African jungles, while Thomas Brent, president of the Amalgamated Foundry company, looked like a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. His face, his arms, his legs, and his body were ringed and crossed with mud lines. His head was plastered with a muddy crown into which was stuck a decoration of pokeberries. He carried a large piece of bark as a shield and a long branch of pawpaw for a spear.

"Freck," he said with a momentary return to dignity, "this is a fool stunt—but it's lots of fun."

"Sure it is," said Freck; "but we ain't danced the war dance yet."

"Well, let's have it."

Freck let out a yelp and started in a circle. Thomas Brent, forgetful of the fact that he was fighting a half-million-dollar battle against Scrottles and the Kelly-Griggs company, forgetful of the fact that he was a man of forty-five, overweight, with a bad set of nerves, digestion that two weeks before had been extraordinarily poor, and a temper that had made him famous, dropped his shield and started to join in the festivities. Suddenly, however, he stopped and gasped. Around the bend he had seen something fluttering.

"Freck," he said, "your eyes are better than mine. What's that? It's a white something, and it's moving this way."

The pygmy savage of the African jungles looked intently ahead. Then he whirled and grasped his resin can "lion yeller." "Oh, snakes!" he exclaimed. "Quick! We got to hide ourselves."

"Hide ourselves?"

Freck looked here and there anxiously, then started toward a thick clump of brush. "Come on. We'll hide in here. We haven't got time to get up to the cave." He started ahead and Mr. Brent followed.

"What's the row, Freck? Hide ourselves? What—"

Freck answered anxiously over his shoulder as he hurried toward the brush clump: "It's a Sunday school picnic."

When he and Freck gained the protection of the shrubbery, Brent, panting a bit, turned to look about him. The boy had been right. It was a picnic coming from goodness only knows where, but determined, it seemed, to pass exactly the spot where the boy and man were hiding. There were about fifty persons in the group, mostly women, with a sprinkling of men to carry the baskets. Brent pressed himself as closely as he could to the ground and turned a bewildered pair of eyes toward Freck.

"Think they'll see us?" he asked.

"No," Freck answered. "They're too busy thinking where they're going to stop and eat."

"Well, I hope to goodness they don't stop here," Brent said soulfully, and settled down to watch again.

The party approached slowly with its vanguard of women looking here and there anxiously for a place to stop and spread the afternoon meal.

Brent saw them pause, point, and then hurry forward. He groaned. "We're gone," he said; "we're gone."

And in truth the party had selected for a stopping place a green sward not thirty feet from where the refugees were hiding. They circled about, laughing and talking, and began to spread the tablecloth on the ground, while the men carried water from the creek. Freck looked at Brent with eyes that spoke much. Brent returned the gaze, but neither uttered a word.

Slowly the preparations for the picnic meal went forward while Brent and the boy, in strained positions in the shrubbery, looked on and prayed that something might happen to drive the party away. But no thunder rolled, no lightning flashed, no miracle came floating out of the sky, nothing happened to end the muscular agony of the two cramped and straining bodies doubled up in the shrubbery.

Brent's breath began to come hard. His muscles were rebelling against the unusual strain without relaxation. His eyes sought Freck's appealingly. "Boy, we got to do something," he whispered. "I'm about to break in two."

"Go on and move. They won't hear you," Freck answered.

Brent cast another look in the direction of the party. The backs of most of them were turned. He decided to take the chance and to spread out on his stomach. He moved.

And an unfortunate move it was, for in some way the string of Freck's "lion yeller" had become firmly wedged between two of Mr. Brent's toes while the can itself was fairly implanted behind a fork of brush. With the first motion there issued forth a screeching roar which sounded like the wail of a thousand lost souls.

It frightened Mr. Brent. With a half yelp he jumped to his feet just in time to see a greatly surprised picnic party scrambling up and looking amazedly at him. His hands went into the air. "Woof!" he grunted, and with the first instinct of protection strong within him, leaped to one side and ran.

There were screams, yells, shouts. Brent looked back. A woman or two had fainted. Two or three men were seizing clubs and preparing to follow him.

"Gosh," he said to himself with a grunt, "they think I'm a real wild man!"

"Gosh," He Said to Himself With a Grunt. "They Think I'm a Wild Man!"

He plunged forward into the woods and sought to regain the cave. A yell or two from behind told him that the men were still on his trail. He heard a sharp report from the rear and a singing something passed him.

"Good-by, Thomas," he consoled himself. "They're shooting at you."

But on he went, dodging here and there. Again and again he sought to find the entrance to the cave where he might lose himself from the men who were following. It was an impossibility. Bewildered, befuddled, he had lost all sense of direction, and blindly dodged here and there, anywhere, in the effort to throw his pursuers off the trail. At last the cries from behind grew fainter. Brent realized that the pursuit was over. Slowly he sank beneath a tree and gasped back a part of the breath he had lost, and he remained there.

It seemed good to rest in the sun after that wild chase. It was warm and pleasant and comforting. He allowed his head to sink lower and lower. At last he slept.

When he awoke it was with a start and the realization that night was approaching, that he was hungry, that the warm air of the day was different from the cool air of evening, that he was still in the attire and decoration of a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. He groaningly rolled over and looked stodgily at the moon.

"Doggone it!" he burst out wholeheartedly. "Doggone it!" But the ejaculation did no good except to relieve somewhat his overcharged feelings. It brought him no nearer his clothes, no nearer the cave, no nearer anything except the realization that he was lost in the woods in exceedingly thin attire and that it was going to get rather cool before morning.

"No fool like an old fool," he growled as he rose and stumbled toward an open space where the moonlight made progress better. "I've got to get this crazy mud off of me or I'll go insane. If I could find the creek, maybe I could follow it back to the cave or somewhere near it.

"That Freck is a wise one," Mr. Brent commented to himself. "Had sense enough to stay in that brush and not move, and of course they didn't think of looking for him. There he is rolled up in his blanket, asleep, warm, and comfortable—comfortable," he said slowly and with a shiver. "Huh! there isn't any such condition."

A shimmer in the distance caught his eye and he plunged forward, sliding with a few trees now and, but at last reaching the creek with shivering teeth he bathed the hateful mud, and then, and trembling, started along in the hope of finding the c air was growing colder, and tle while Brent was forced and do a short but ener dance to keep the chatter teeth and the tremble and of his body.

(Continued on next

For a short distance a mountain lion can run with the speed of an express train.

Among the peoples of the Yassai tribe in Africa, it is considered undignified for the men to work and the women do all hunting, fishing and similar work.

The minster at Ulm, Germany, is 550 years old and has a steeple 529 feet high, the highest church spire in the world.

The states of Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia permit the marriage, with the consent of her parents, of a girl of twelve.

Seed Wheat

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Same wheat treated for prevention of smut

$1.77 Bushel

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Fisk Balloon Cords are now built of "Fillerless" Cord, by a Fisk patented process that eliminates the cross threads in the fabric and equalizes the strain placed upon each cord. The Fisk Truck Tire has been built of "Fillerless" Cord for the past two years and equipment has been installed that makes it possible to now use "Fillerless" Cord in the complete line.

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C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

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Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net.....25c
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Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties .....$ 1.50
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Some sort of fumadiddles must have been going on when the individual members of the Scott County Court signed a request that the State Highway Commission locate Highway 61 through Scott County at the same time they made the permanent location through New Madrid County. The members of the County Court ordered the County Clerk to make no notation of their action on the record. This was to muddy the waters and is where the fuma didles come in. Why did Judges Le Grand and Buchanan lend their endorsement to the West Route Association when their interests are with the Kingshighway Association and when they knew there was no prospect of work in Scott County in four years? The West Routers are using this document as a court order, when the court ordered same not to be put on record. If the document is not genuine, why the fumadiddles?

* * * *

The Publicity Committee of the Kingshighway Association will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock for the purpose of arranging a program for the mass meeting to be held at the Sikeston High School Auditorium, on Tuesday evening, September 20.

* * * *

The high tariff of the United States has kept all foreign countries from sending goods over here. France raised a tariff wall against manufactured articles from the United States so high that our high tariff barons could not see over it or get over. Now the United States is raising a roar about the actions of France. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

* * * *

Old Folks is no longer Single Folks.

THE NEW MOON

When, as the garish day is closed,
Heaven burns with the descended sun,
it is then passing sweet to notice,
amid that blush of crimson light, the
new moons modest bow grow radiant as the earth and sky grow dark.

Few are the hearts too cold to feel
a thrill of gladness gradually steal
over them when first their wandering
eye sees faintly in the evening blaze
that glimmering curve of tender vision; just planted in the heavens.

The sight of that young crescent
brings thoughts of all fair and youthful objects.

The hopes of early years, childhoods
purity and grace, and joys that like
a rainbow wing after the passing
shower of tears.

This captive yields us to the dream
of freedom, when that virgin ray
comes out upon the air; and painfully
the sick man tries to fix his dim and
burning eyes on the sweet promise of God.

Most welcome to the lovers sight,
glitters that pure, emerging vision.
Sweetest is the lovers walk and tenderest is their murmured love, beneath the gentle radiance of the new moon.

Here do graver men, behold a type
of errors, their romance of past years.
They have thoughts but not of present, but of the past, opening in their minds;

Just like that new light in Heaven.
—Juanita Briggs.

"Could I speak to you, Joe?" And she did!

* * * *

Tom Allen says he is the big splash at the swimming pool, anyway.

* * * *

The corn is maturing fast and from the inroads made on some of the fields, squirrels and 'coons must be waxing fat. Fields bordering wood lands show many ears of corn have been sampled.

* * * *

J. R. Keys of Philadelphia is dead at the Salvation Army Home in Honolulu. He boasted of living on $1.27 per week and never over $1 per day. He left an estate worth $800,000 and couldn't take a penny with him. Why go hungry to die rich?

* * * *

The long-held belief that snake charmers can cause snakes to leave their jungle haunts at the sound of music is a myth, according to the director of the Masteur Institute at Colombo, Ceylon.

SUNFLOWER SEED CROP SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Sunflower seed production is expected to be about one-third smaller than that of last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop in Missouri and Illinois is very late and the outcome is dependent upon weather conditions this month and part of next month. The deficiencies in those States, however, will be made up in part by the greatly increased production in California. The carryover in all sections is reported to be smaller than usual. Opening prices in Missouri and Illinois are expected to be at least $1.00 per 100 pounds higher than last year. Argentine sunflower is being offered at $2.80-$2.90 per 100 pounds c. i. f. New York ($4.80-$4.90, duty paid). Manchurian seed of better quality than the Argentine seed is reported to be offered at $7-$8, duty paid.

Acreage of sunflower seed in southeastern Missouri is estimated at 50-60 per cent of last year. Excessive rains in the spring and early summer delayed planting considerably and were mainly responsible for the reduction in acreage. The production last year was estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Yields this year will depend mainly upon the date on which killing frosts occur, as the crop, though making fairly good progress at this time, is three to six weeks late. The major portion of the crop may not be ready to harvest until the middle or latter part of October. No new seed had been contracted up to about September 5, but opening prices are expected to be at least $1 per 100 pounds higher than last year, when they were $2,25-$2.75, compared with $3.25 to $3.50, two years ago.

Acreage in Illinois is estimated aobut 75 per cent of last year, which in turn was much smaller than in 1925. Low prices received last fall apparently discouraged many farmers from planting their usual acreage. Heavy rains delayed planting and drowned out some acreage. Hail also damaged the crop in our district. The crop is two or three weeks late and harvest is not expected to begin until the latter part of October.

The crop in California, estimated at 3,500,00 pounds compared with about 1,000,000 pounds last year, is the largest in seven or more years. The large crop is due almost entirely to a big increase in acreage, resulting mainly from the substitution of sunflowers on some of the bean acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere in the State. The crop was being harvested during the first week of September. Nearly 50 per cent of the crop had been contracted for by September 1 at about $4 per 100 pounds to the grower, compared with $4-$4.25 last year.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR 1927-1928 ARE ANNOUNCED

Eleven farm and household features forming the extended 1927-28 program of the Radio Service United States Department of Agriculture, are announced for broadcast beginning October 3, 1927. The schedule listing the full program has been sent to radio stations in all parts of the United States and a full list of stations which will broadcast Radio Service feautres during the coming year will be released soon.

The new season's program includes three of last year's favorites: "Aunt Sammy's" Daily Housekeepers' Chat, the Noon-time Farm Flashes and the United States Radio Farm School, as well as eight "special features" some of which will be put on the air for the first time when the season opens early in October.

"Aunt Sammy's" Chats will continue as the 10-minute, five-day-per-week program which proved popular last year. These Chats are written in an informal style and contain brief discussions of such important problems of home-making as meal planning, marketing, cooking, canning, health and food habits of children, sewing, home furnishing, decoration, gardening and other closely related subjects. The Chats have been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length to comply with requesst for shorter programs.

Practical and useful information dealing with poultry keeping dairying, livestock, crops and soils, fruits and vegetables, the farm woodlot, and marketing farm products will feature the Noon-time Farm Flashes this year. The Flashes are put on the air five days each week; the talks are ten minutes long, and take the form of a rapid-fire question-and-answer conversation between a farmer and his county agricultural agent. This was a 15-minute program last year, but has been cut down to 10 minutes.

The United States Radio Farm School has also been reduced from 15 to 10 minutes in length. Farm school talks will be broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will be a dialogue program devoted to crops and soils, farm economics and community life, and livestock material. The lessons will be broadcast as popular discussions between modern, practical farmers and trained farm specialists.

The Poultry Chats, a new program worked out in answer to numerous requestes for a special poultry program, will be a 10-minute, Tuesday, program, dealing with modern methods of profitable poultry production.

Other "special features", each of which will be broadcast once a week, are: The Young Folks' Program, 10 minutes every Friday. "Uncle Abe" will tell stories with farm slants to children of different ages. The Insect and Wild Life Allies and Enemies talks, a 10-minute Wednesday program, will deal with farm insect and wild animal pests and friends. The Primer for Town Farmers, a 10-minute Monday release, will take up gardening, home beautification and economy with a twon-home slant. And the Farm News Digest, a 7-minute, Saturday talk, will review briefly the farm news of the week.

Last season's weekly, five-minute Chats by the Weather Man, will be lengthened to ten minutes this year and will be broadcast on alternate Wednesdays. This program deals with ever-popular discussion topics, the weather.

The Radio Service announces two special monthly programs for this year: The Agricultural Situation Review, to be broadcast on the first Monday of each month during the broadcast season, and the special monthly Farm Playlets. The Review will deal with crops and general current farm conditions as well as the agricultural prospects in the various key regions. This is a 10-minute program. Timely farm problems will be dramatized into 20-minute radio one-act plays for the Farm Playlets.

Information for the various Radio Service programs is furnished by specialists of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. This information is writen up in popular and informal style by trained radio writers employed by the department and, after being approved by the bureaus concerned with each program, is sent to the stations for broadcast. This system assures the large farm audiences of timely, accurate and first-hand information on practical and up-to-date farming methods in America. The same general method used last year will be employed during 1927-28, in the preparation of radio programs bearing the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new season will continue from Monday, October 3, 1927 to April 30, 1928.

FACTS ABOUT MISSOURI

Missouri is the sixth largest producer of watermelons in the United States, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C. The productions in 1926 totaled 3445 carloads of melons.

The new 750,000-gallon tank of the Springfield (Mo.) City Water Co., now nearing completion will be among the largest elevated tanks in the world. It will be 145 feet high, and will be completed about September 15.

Missouri is the home of the nation's greatest botanical garden (Shaw's Garden in St. Louis,) as well as the home of the world's greatest peony farm (Sarcoxie) from which as many as 250,000 blooms have been shipped to eastern cities in a single season. Shaw's Garden has more than 11,000 different species of plants.

The first telephone line in Missouri was established in St. Louis on April 19, 1878. There were 12 subscribers, of whom five were lawyers. The swicthboard set-up in the St. Louis office was one of the first in operation in the world.

Missouri has the smallest national park in the world. It is "Wittenberg Rock" or "Rock of the Cross" opposite the old settlement of the Wittenberg, Perry County. It was taken over by the Federal Government to preserve its historical value as well as its scenic beauty.

The generation of electricity at Ozark dam for the year ending July 31, 1927, reached a new high total of 80,829,400 kilowatt hours. The previous high annual total was for the year ending July 31, 1926, when 54,-781,300 kilowatt hours were generated.

Pearl buttons manufactured in Missouri are used in every country in the world. Most of these Missouri buttons are made at Canton, Lewis County.

FARM BUREAU EXPOSES FAKERS

Farm Bureau members have recently complained to County Agent J. Robert Hall of Linn County, that a cretain individual had called at their farms and inspected poultry for diseases and made recommendations that flocks should be treated with his medicine. He also recommended culling methods.

Upon investigation by the Linn County Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee this party left the County immediately. Two more parties arrived at Meadville recently and began working the west half of Linn County and were again reported to the Farm Bureau Blue Sky Committee. The matter was referred to the State Office at Columbia and the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis for thorough investigation. Both gave approximately the same report on these men which is substantially as follows:

"The State Poultry Association of Denver is an Association of men having certain poultry remedies for sale, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. They must have good selling talk as I know of one woman who bought $43 worth of remedies. As far as I am able to learn their dip is just an ordinary mixture costing about 50c to produce, but sells for $5 per gallon. Lice powder costs 10c a pound, but sells at six pounds for $5".

In the News Notes from the Colorado Agricultural College, we quote the following in reference to the sales practices used by the company's agents:

"He operates by culling chickens and points out diseases to farmers. In return he asks only to fill orders for wares. Such diseases as white diarrhea and cholera cannot be cured by drugs. The operator is usually a slick, smooth talker and sometimes falsely claims connection with the College, Government or Poultry Association, to lend credence to his operations".

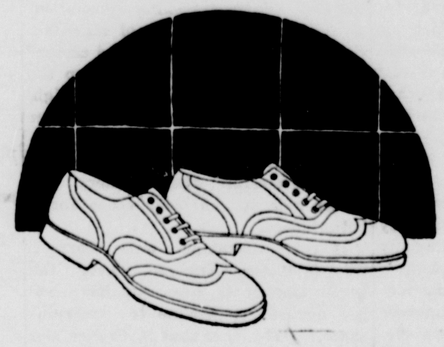
Farmers who are approached by representatives of this or similar companies are urged to get in touch with their nearest local county agent, or the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis.

Branson—Branson tomato factory starts season's operations.

Odessa—Plans under way for location of garment factory in this place.

The New Footwear

You will surely enjoy choosing your new footwear from this collection of smartly new display of *Fall Shoe Fashions.*



Get Your Feet Ready

Delay in purchasing the proper footwear for Fall is a folly for which no reasonable excuse may be made. The serious illnesses which may result from such unnecessary neglect may cost you many times the price of the shoes.

HEUER'S SAMPLE SHOE STORE
McCoy-Tanner Bldg. Sikeston, Mo.

PRETTY HANDKERCHIEFS

A host of the most dainty and prettiest designs in handkerchiefs. The cost of a dozen or more will be but little at the prices we have them marked.

SCHOOL TOGS FOR GIRLS

Keeping girls well dressed for school days is often a serious problem. Let us help.

45—Phones—46

Pinnell Store Company
"The Most of the Best for the Least"

Always the Finest

A reputation for fineness in the jewelry we display enables you to come here with a feeling of confidence, a knowledge that whatever you may choose for a gift or for personal use will prove satisfactory in evrey way.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON
Jewelers
McCoy-Tanner Building

KC
BAKING POWDER
Same Price for over 35 Years
25 ounces for 25 cents
Guaranteed Pure and Healthful
Our Government used millions of pounds

Have you tried, — Golden brown waffles, Electrically cooked right on your table.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Mortician
Up-to-date funeral equipment. Funeral calls given personal attention. Ambulance calls given prompt attention. Our ambulance is comfortable, sanitary and up-to-date. Ambulance or funeral calls answered day or night.
Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

LOW WEEK END FARES TO
MEMPHIS
AND RETURN
FRISCO LINES
EACH SATURDAY & SUNDAY
UNTIL SEPT. 25, 1927
For detailed information call on or phone me:
W. T. MALONE
Ticket Agent, Frisco Lines
Sikeston, Mo.

With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

CHAPTER II.—Brent disappears, leaving Philip Scrottles, his manager, power of attorney to conduct the business. He also advertises for a small, "red-haired, freckle-faced boy."

CHAPTER III.—With a young companion he has found, appropriately nicknamed "Freck," Brent is living in an out-of-the-way place, in primitive fashion, subsisting mostly on frogs' legs.

CHAPTER IV.—Brent acquires his first knowledge of "crawdads," incidentally, at the cost of great physical discomfort, rescuing two elderly ladies of color from threatened drowning.

kle before the eyes of the man and the boy as they went along. At last, after a long time of walking, a small white something showed ahead—the light of day.

"We're going through it," Freck announced, as he saw the speck of white in the distance.

"We're Going Through It," Freck Announced as He Saw the Speck of White in the Distance.

As they kept on toward the light the space grew smaller. The sides of the tunnel narrowed down until Brent and his boy companion were forced to crawl on their hands and knees; but this they did, for with Thomas Brent going to the end of a thing was a religion. Slowly they approached the outlet before which showed a dense growth of underbrush and weeds. Freck was first. He stuck his head out into the open air and started to penetrate the underbrush. Suddenly, however, he drew quickly back into the cave plump against Mr. Brent.

"There's somebody out there right in front of the hole," he whispered. "It's two men. Listen! You can hear 'em talking."

The sound of voices had broken in and Mr. Brent strained his ears to catch the words:

"Well, if they ain't at that cave, they must be at the one around the bend. Them's the only two around here that the kid knows anything about, and if they've gone from the other, they must be here."

"Hear that, Freck?" Mr. Brent asked quickly.

"Yes. It's old Daddy Bill from Dodson," Freck whispered back. "I forgot all about him. He'll find us sure as shootin'. Wonder who else is with him."

"I've got a pretty good idea," Brent growled. "Hang that man! I don't want him to find me. First of all, I've got too much against him, and secondly I'm having too good a time.

"Look here, Freck, I want you to get those people out of the way. You understand? Here's ten dollars. Don't give it up unless you have to, but if it's necessary, hand it to Daddy Bill and tell him to keep his mouth shut. Understand? He doesn't see ten dollars every day in the week, does he?"

Freck only gasped.

Mr. Brent went on: "The other fellow that's with him is named Scrottles. He wants to find me and I don't want him to do it. More than that, I'd like to keep him chasing around the country just for his general health," he added sarcastically. "Do they know anything about this end of the cave?"

"Nobody does, I reckon," Freck answered.

"All right. Good! I'll get the stuff and move it up toward this end where it can't be found. You stay here until those fellows get a little bit off. Then you run out and catch up with them. Tell 'em I left here last night and have gone to St. Louis. Freck, I want you to show me you're a real sport by getting that Scrottles fellow to follow me to St. Louis. Tell him that if he wants you to you'll go along with him, but find a way to get out of it, Freck. Tell him he'll have to pay your fare."

Thomas Brent chuckled to himself. "Tell 'em I got pneumonia out here and went to a hospital in St. Louis—or anything of the kind. If you get 'em on the train for St. Louis, you can stick that ten dollars in your pocket. Understand me?"

"Sure do!" Freck answered.

"And, Freck, if you see that young Edwards fellow, bring him back with you. I want to talk to him about something."

After a few more instructions they parted. Mr. Brent watched Freck slink out of the cave, dart here and there through the underbrush, and at last catch up with the two men. He saw them converse; he saw Freck point vaguely into the distance. He chuckled to himself, slowly at first, then harder.

Philip Scrottles had listened attentively to Freck's story and was busily following him back toward town. Thomas Brent watched them out of sight and then, whistling to himself, he started back through the long tunnel.

"Skin me out of a hundred thousand, will he?" He laughed. "Not if I know it!"

CHAPTER VI

Around the Bend

Thomas Brent sat on a log beside Indian creek earnestly watching a bobbing cork in the stream. It had been three days since he and Freck had beheld Scrottles and Daddy Bill. What had happened he did not know, but he felt sure that Freck had succeeded in a way, else he would have been back long before this.

"That kid's got a lot of sense in his head," he ruminated. "If I had a plant full of people like that instead of a bunch of thieves, I'd be a millionaire today." Suddenly he stopped. "Come to think of it," he mused, "what's a lot of money? It doesn't do you much good. Just keeps you worrying all the time trying to get more. That's the trouble with a man when he's making money. He always wants to keep making a lot more. Tom Brent, if you'd realized that fifteen years ago, you wouldn't be a wind-broken old horse now. By George! I wonder if that doctor knew what he was talking about? Wonder if this crazy stunt is doing me any good? Come to think of it, I've been having a whaling good time. There he goes again."

Mr. Brent was addressing his remarks to the water now. "There he goes again—he'll nibble a little bit too much in a minute. Take it under, take it under— Wow! I got you!" A fish was glittering in the air. Mr. Brent bent to detach it from the hook. Then he turned and looked up with a boyish laugh at the sound of a voice behind him.

"Catching many, Mr. Brent?" It was Freck standing there with his hands in his pockets as though he had been gone an hour instead of three days.

"Hello, kid. What luck?"

Freck grinned. "I sent him to Cincinnati," he said. "I thought he might get back too soon if he went to St. Louis. Cincinnati must be eight or ten thousand miles off, ain't it?"

Mr. Brent laughed. "Well, it's not that far, but it's some distance," he answered. "Freck, you're a wonder!"

"There was another fellow with him," Freck rejoined. "A tall fellow; wore one of those long coats and a big silk hat."

"Brady!" burst out Mr. Brent. "Brady! Well, of all things. Freck, you're a wizard. When did they go?"

"Last night. They didn't believe me at first. They seemed to think I wasn't telling them the truth until I finally got Daddy Bill aside and gave him half of that ten dollars. Then he broke down and confessed that he was putting up a job on them. So they kicked him out and gave me a dollar for my information and—here I am."

A wild whoop burst from Thomas Brent. He let his feet slide from the rock and dangle in the water. A sunfish, which had involuntarily hooked itself, bobbed the cork here and there in vain.

"Gave you a dollar for your information, did they? Well, can you beat it? Here's a ten to top it."

Freck gasped. "Sixteen dollars! Oh, snakes! That'll buy ma her rug!"

"That just reminds me," said Mr. Brent. "How about that Edwards fellow?"

"Ma's going to keep her eye on him and send him out when he comes. I told ma about you. She'll keep her mouth shut all right."

"Does Edwards know how to get here?"

"Yes. His aunt lives right over here about a mile or two, and every night or so I'll go over and see if he's come out. If he has, I'll bring him over."

"Again I repeat," said Mr. Brent, "you are a wizard, Freck."

He turned and scrutinized the boy. "What have you got under your arm?"

Freck grinned. "Something for you. I want to take you swimming, but I knew you wouldn't go unless you had something to go in. So I thought I'd bring you a bathing suit. I couldn't find anything but the trunks though. They'll do, won't they?"

"I guess so. Where do we go, Freck?" Mr. Brent found himself taking quite an interest in the thing.

"Depends whether you can swim or Freck answered. "There's a mudhole where we can make a slippery slide and just play around if we want to. And then there's a deep hole farther on where we can do some regular swimming."

"Well, we'll take the slippery slide," came the answer. "I never went swimming in my life."

"You never went— Oh, snakes!" Freck gazed at the man before him with wonder in his face. "You honest about that, Mr. Brent? Didn't you ever go swimming and play slippery slide and wild man or anything of the kind?"

"Never in my life."

"Huh!" Freck voiced his disapproval of such a mode of living in one short ejaculation. "We'll go after dinner," he said shortly.

Thereupon the fishing progressed until Mr. Brent felt he had enough finny morsels to satisfy his steadily growing appetite and that of Freck. Then he motioned the boy to sit down.

"I'm going to do this cooking for a while," he said. "You sit around and look wise. What's that you got there?"

Freck was busily threading a resined string through a hole in a tin can. "It's a lion yeller," he announced. "Wait until I finish it and you'll see." He ended his operation and then, with a long, steady jerk, he drew the string through the can. An unearthly, growling roar was the response.

"Sounds just like a lion, doesn't it?" Freck asked. "I heard one once in a circus. Sounds just like it. I can have lots of fun with this thing when I go back to town. We'll take it along with us this afternoon when we go swimming and when we're playing wild man we can have this for the bears and lions and things."

"Well, how do you know I'm going to play any wild man?" Brent asked with a chuckle as he turned the fish in the skillet.

"You've got to play wild man if you go swimming in a slippery slide," Freck said.

"Well, I guess I'll have to do it, then," Mr. Brent answered. "Freck cut some bread."

Dinner over, they lazied about in the sun a while and slept on the warm logs for an hour or two. Then, doffing their clothes and donning the trunks, they started for the swimming hole.

An hour later two grotesque figures lay on the sand on the banks of Indian creek. Each was striped and circled with mud until all resemblance to humanity was lost. Freck resembled somewhat a painted pygmy of the African jungles, while Thomas Brent, president of the Amalgamated Foundry company, looked like a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. His face, his arms, his legs, and his body were ringed and crossed with mud lines. His head was plastered with a muddy crown into which was stuck a decoration of pokeberries. He carried a large piece of bark as a shield and a long branch of pawpaw for a spear.

"Freck," he said with a momentary return to dignity, "this is a fool stunt—but it's lots of fun."

"Sure it is," said Freck; "but we ain't danced the war dance yet."

"Well, let's have it."

Freck let out a yelp and started in a circle. Thomas Brent, forgetful of the fact that he was fighting a half-million-dollar battle against Scrottles and the Kelly-Griggs company, forgetful of the fact that he was a man of forty-five, overweight, with a bad set of nerves, digestion that two weeks before had been extraordinarily poor, and a temper that had made him famous, dropped his shield and started to join in the festivities. Suddenly, however, he stopped and gasped. Around the bend he had seen something fluttering.

"Freck," he said, "your eyes are better than mine. What's that? It's a white something, and it's moving this way."

The pygmy savage of the African jungles looked intently ahead. Then he whirled and grasped his resin can "lion yeller." "Oh, snakes!" he exclaimed. "Quick! We got to hide ourselves."

"Hide ourselves?"

Freck looked here and there anxiously, then started toward a thick clump of brush. "Come on. We'll hide in here. We haven't got time to get up to the cave." He started ahead and Mr. Brent followed.

"What's the row, Freck? Hide ourselves? What—"

Freck answered anxiously over his shoulder as he hurried toward the brush clump: "It's a Sunday school picnic."

When he and Freck gained the protection of the shrubbery, Brent, panting a bit, turned to look about him. The boy had been right. It was a picnic coming from goodness only knows where, but determined, it seemed, to pass exactly the spot where the boy and man were hiding. There were about fifty persons in the group, mostly women, with a sprinkling of men to carry the baskets. Brent pressed himself as closely as he could to the ground and turned a bewildered pair of eyes toward Freck.

"Think they'll see us?" he asked.

"No," Freck answered. "They're too busy thinking where they're going to stop and eat."

"Well, I hope to goodness they don't stop here," Brent said soulfully, and settled down to watch again.

The party approached slowly with its vanguard of women looking here and there anxiously for a place to stop and spread the afternoon meal.

Brent saw them pause, point, and then hurry forward. He groaned. "We're gone," he said; "we're gone."

And in truth the party had selected for a stopping place a green sward not thirty feet from where the refugees were hiding. They circled about, laughing and talking, and began to spread the tablecloth on the ground, while the men carried water from the creek. Freck looked at Brent with eyes that spoke much. Brent returned the gaze, but neither uttered a word.

Slowly the preparations for the picnic meal went forward while Brent and the boy, in strained positions in the shrubbery, looked on and prayed that something might happen to drive the party away. But no thunder rolled, no lightning flashed, no miracle came floating out of the sky, nothing happened to end the muscular agony of the two cramped and straining bodies doubled up in the shrubbery.

Brent's breath began to come hard. His muscles were rebelling against the unusual strain without relaxation. His eyes sought Freck's appealingly. "Boy, we got to do something," he whispered. "I'm about to break in two."

"Go on and move. They won't hear you," Freck answered.

Brent cast another look in the direction of the party. The backs of most of them were turned. He decided to take the chance and to spread out on his stomach. He moved.

And an unfortunate move it was, for in some way the string of Freck's "lion yeller" had become firmly wedged between two of Mr. Brent's toes while the can itself was fairly implanted behind a fork of brush. With the first motion there issued forth a screeching roar which sounded like the wail of a thousand lost souls.

It frightened Mr. Brent. With a half yelp he jumped to his feet just in time to see a greatly surprised picnic party scrambling up and looking amazedly at him. His hands went into the air. "Woof!" he grunted, and with the first instinct of protection strong within him, leaped to one side and ran.

There were screams, yells, shouts. Brent looked back. A woman or two had fainted. Two or three men were seizing clubs and preparing to follow him.

"Gosh," he said to himself with a

"Gosh," He Said to Himself With a Grunt. "They Think I'm a Wild Man!"

grunt, "they think I'm a real wild man!"

He plunged forward into the woods and sought to regain the cave. A yell or two from behind told him that the men were still on his trail. He heard a sharp report from the rear and a singing something passed him.

"Good-by, Thomas," he consoled himself. "They're shooting at you."

But on he went, dodging here and there. Again and again he sought to find the entrance to the cave where he might lose himself from the men who were following. It was an impossibility. Bewildered, befuddled, he had lost all sense of direction, and blindly dodged here and there, anywhere, in the effort to throw his pursuers off the trail. At last the cries from behind grew fainter. Brent realized that the pursuit was over. Slowly he sank beneath a tree and gasped back a part of the breath he had lost, and he remained there.

It seemed good to rest in the sun after that wild chase. It was warm and pleasant and comforting. He allowed his head to sink lower and lower. At last he slept.

When he awoke it was with a start and the realization that night was approaching, that he was hungry, that the warm air of the day was different from the cool air of evening, that he was still in the attire and decoration of a cross between a Malay savage and a Fiji islander. He groaningly rolled over and looked stodgily at the moon.

"Doggone it!" he burst out wholeheartedly. "Doggone it!" But the ejaculation did no good except to relieve somewhat his overcharged feelings. It brought him no nearer his clothes, no nearer the cave, no nearer anything except the realization that he was lost in the woods in exceedingly thin attire and that it was going to get rather cool before morning.

"No fool like an old fool," he growled as he rose and stumbled toward an open space where the moonlight made progress better. "I've got to get this crazy mud off of me or I'll go insane. If I could find the creek, maybe I could follow it back to the cave or somewhere near it.

"That Freck is a wise one," Mr. Brent commented to himself. "Had sense enough to stay in that brush and not move, and of course they didn't think of looking for him. There he is rolled up in his blanket, asleep, warm, and comfortable—comfortable," he said slowly and with a shiver.

"Huh! there isn't any such condition."

A shimmer in the distance caught his eye and he plunged forward, colliding with a few trees now and then, but at last reaching the creek where with shivering teeth he bathed away the hateful mud, and then, shivering and trembling, started along its banks in the hope of finding the cave. The air was growing colder, and every little while Brent was forced to pause and do a short but energetic war dance to keep the chatter out of his teeth and the tremble and shiver out of his body.

(Continued on next page)

For a short distance a mountain lion can run with the speed of an express train.

Among the peoples of the Yassai tribe in Africa, it is considered undignified for the men to work and the women do all hunting, fishing and similar work.

The minster at Ulm, Germany, is 550 years old and has a steeple 529 feet high, the highest church spire in the world.

The states of Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia permit the marriage, with the consent of her parents, of a girl of twelve.

Seed Wheat

Recleaned, Ready for Drill

$1.67 Bushel

in even weight two and one-half bushel bags.

Same wheat treated for prevention of smut

$1.77 Bushel

f. o. b. Sikeston

Scott County Milling Co.

FUEL SAVERS

Storm doors and storm windows will save you many times their cost in fuel saved each winter. They do much, also, toward eliminating cold corners and draughty places in your home.

E. C. ROBINSON LUMBER CO.

PHONE 284 N. E. FUCHS, Mgr.

For The Man Who *Knows* Tires

Drivers who insist upon the sort of service that ordinary tires cannot give, find the most utmost pleasure and satisfaction in Fisk Tires.

Fisk Balloon Cords are now built of "Fillerless" Cord, by a Fisk patented process that eliminates the cross threads in the fabric and equalizes the strain placed upon each cord. The Fisk Truck Tire has been built of "Fillerless" Cord for the past two years and equipment has been installed that makes it possible to now use "Fillerless" Cord in the complete line.

PHONE 702

AIR-MIST AUTO LAUNDRY

"LET ONE CALL DO IT ALL"

With The Clock Turned Back

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

"G-g-gosh, it's c-c-cold," he muttered to himself time after time. "I wish I could find that c-c-cave."

He stopped with the assertion and lugubriously surveyed an object displayed before him in the moonlight. He sat down and looked at it. He began to calculate. It was a hollow log he saw—a large hollow log, plenty big enough to accommodate him.

"That would keep off the breeze," he mused. "I ought to be warm in there. No harm in trying it, anyway."

So he pushed himself in feet first. As far as he had gone it did feel warm. He gave himself another push. He felt one foot go through something soft and sticky. He believed he felt several small objects brush against one leg. He heard a drowsy h ding. He gave himself another pu The foot penetrated further. The humming grew louder. Then with a yelp the arms of Thomas Brent clawed the air while he sought to pull himself out of the log.

"Bees!" he gasped. "Bumblebees! I've pushed into a nest of 'em. Ouch! Ouch! Ouch!" He dragged himself forth, his arms turned into windmills. Chilliness was no longer a fear with him now. He had plenty of warmth to his body. The bumblebees, sleepy at first, had come forth in a swarm by this time and in the darkness were attacking the intruder from fifty different angles. He leaped here and there, he rolled upon the ground, he grunted, he yelped; he sprang to his feet and ran, brushing away the bees as he went.

"Lovely night, ain't it?" he gasped sarcastically to himself as he felt the bumps on every part of his body. "Beautiful night! Doggone it! There is only one thing for me to do, and that is to keep moving until morning."

And paradoxically with that statement he stopped. Not fifty feet from him was a small house with a woodshed in the rear. With almost a shout on his lips Brent started forward. Then he hesitated.

"Fine chance I'd have going up to that house at two o'clock in the morning covered with bumblebee bites and a bathing suit," he complained. He scratched his head thoughtfully. "That'd never do, Tom. You'll have to sleep in the woodshed. Ten to one," he added soulfully, "they'll have fifty dogs and every one of 'em will start barking when you get there. Then somebody'll come out with a shotgun and fill you full of buckshot and rock salt. Isn't this a lovely night, though?

"Still," Brent added as he started forward, "what would life be without a little excitement? Tom, you're an old fool. You're a whopping old fool. But this thing'll be funny when you come to look back on it." He chuckled a little bit at the thought. "Blamed if it won't. It'll be about the funniest thing I ever had happen to me.

"Well, they haven't got any dogs after all, have they?" He had reached the woodshed and had opened the door and closed it again in safety. He pawed anxiously about in the darkness for a moment. Then with a great sigh of relief, he found a pile of sawdust and lay down. Then he slept—slept in spite of the bumps, in spite of the bumblebee stings—in spite of everything.

(Continued Tuesday)

Calls are being made by society women of Paris and London by means of airplane.

A kiten forsaken by its another in an attic of of store in Finsbury Square, London, has been adopted and cared for by a family of rats.

An explorer in Africa captured a four-year-old 126-pound gorilla and left it in a cage. When he returned to the unbroken cage he found that the monster had been devoured by ants which left only the skeleton and a few tufts of hair.

The Reverened James Allen, a missionary, has written a 500-page Bible in the Bakuba language. This is the first written work in this language as the Bakubas had their spoken language buf no form of written word until Mr. Allen began his task.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT INDICATES A STORMY LIFE FOR LITTLE KING MICHAEL

Dynastic necessities and the 'divine right of kings" throughout history have called to thrones many immature sovereigns. Little Michael, 5 years old, who recently was proclaimed king of Rumania upon the death of his grandfather Ferdinand, is the latest in a long line of royal children summoned to don kingly trappings and to exchange the toys of childhood for the jeweled baubles of royalty while yet hardly of an age to have left off their swaddling clothes.

Michael's future as a king is uncertain. It seems more precarious than that of the general run of Balkan rulers, for already a pretender to his crown has appeared in the person of his own father. This augury of a troubled reign runs true to historical form in the cases of most of those called to the throne while still in their minorities, for ill fate seems to have pursued a majority of the infant kings throughout their lives, says the New York Herald Tribune.

It could hardly have been otherwise, for the regencies which administered the affairs of their kingdoms until they could take up the reins in their own hands, in most cases, were self-seeking receiverships which exploited the dominions of their royal wards and so bungled affairs that they left a heritage of mismanagement and national discontent for the fledging monarchs. However immature the sovereign, he was still the king; his regent's acts were the king's acts, for which his subjects, unreasonably to be sure, held the sovereign responsible, despite the dictum that "the king can do no wrong".

It is only a little more than fifteen years since the last preceding child monarch lost his throne in a revolution that began some years before his birth and which continues to this day. Hsuan Tung, last of the Manchus, became emperor of China November 15, 1908. He was then 3 years old, and his succession to the throne of the Celestail Empire was due to the almost simultaneous death on that day of the Empress An and Emperor Kuang Tsu.

The heir apparent was born while the revolution started by Yuan Shi-kai was already under way. The baby emperor's administrator was his father, Prince Ch'un, a narrow-minded, corrupt reactionary, whose fatuous double dealing with the parliamentary part eventually led to the signing, February 12, 1912, of the decree of abdication whereby the 7-year-old emperor was dehtroned, thus ending the last of twenty-six dynasties of China that had endured for 5,000 years. Sun Yat-sen became China's first president, and the dehtroned emperor still is living.

A notable exception to the fate that seems to destine infant soverigns to troubled reigns was Alexander the Great. However, the Macedonian, although he became at 20 the ruler of the great empire built up by Philip, his father, can hardly be considered in the immature class. Philip had trained him from early childhood to be a king, and Alexander looked forward to the job with expectancy. As a boy he regarded his father's conquering career with some uneasiness, fearing he would leave him no people to subdue and bring under his sway. But Alexander found more worlds to conquer and, judged by the standard of military achievements, he has received the accolade of greatness.

Octavius Caesar at 18 learned of the tragedy of the Ides of March that cut down his granduncle, Julius Caesar, at the height of his power as Rome's uncrowned king and emperor. He succeeded Caesar, but he had to divide his power with two others in a triumvirate and in the end he lost all to Marc Antony.

The dukes of Normandy, although they did not bear the title of king, were powerful sovereigns to whom kings paid homage. When Robert, duke of Normandy, set out in 1034 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land he presented his son, then 7 years old, to his nobles as their master in case he should not return. Robert did not return, dying while on his pious mission, and William, son of the duke, and Arlette, the tanner's daughter, became rulers of Normandy. The boy escaped the ill fate of many called to thrones in infancy, for he became the conqueror of England, took the crown he had coveted from Harold, and began the foundations of a mighty empire.

At 9 years old, Louis IX became king of France. He was one of the greatest of the line of Hugh Capet, a wise and good king, and in his private life so superior to the temptations that beset royalty that he lives in history as Saint Louis, canonized by the church of Rome. For ten years succeeding his assumption of the crown, Louis and his kingdom were under the care of his mother. When he took up the reins of government he began a long career filled with good deeds.

The greatest of the Hapsburgs, Charles V, emperor of Germany, was the most powerful ruler of his time before he reached his twentieth year. Born in Ghent in 1500, while yet a child he inherited the kingdom of the Netherlands upon the death of Philip, his father. When he was 16 he inherited the kingdom of Spain from his grandfather, Ferdinand, father of Charles' mother, Joan. As king of Spain he also was master of Naples and Hungary as well as of the vast realms in the New World added to Spain by the discoveries of Columbus. When he was 19 years old, his grandfather, Maximilian, died and Charles fell heir to the Austrian throne, becoming emperor before the end of that year.

Although a mighty king and emperor, Charles' reign brought him no happiness and more of glory than happiness to his subjects. At 21 he called the Diet of Worms, which branded Luther heretic and laid the train for many years of religious wars and dissensions. Wearied of pomp and power, melancholy and brooding, the emperor resigned his royal and imperial offices and retired in 1556 to a monastrey in Spain, where he died two years later.

King of England when 18 years old, Henry VIII, in a regin of nearly two score years, lived vividly, although not wisely.

His son, Edward VI, ascended the throne of England in 1547 when he was 9 years old. In his reign of six years the management of his kingdom was in the hands, successively, of the duke of Somerset and the duke before the machiunation of the un- of Northumberland. Somerset fell scrupulous Northumberland, who succeeded him in 1549. It was the boy king who, at the urgings of the crafty Northumberland, made Lady Jane Grey, great-granddaughter of Henry VII, heir to the English throne, disregarding the claims of his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth.

This act cost Lady Jane Grey her life, for Mary's right to the throne was upheld by the English people and upon her accession Lady Jane Grey was tried for treason and beheaded.

Mary Stuart was crowned queen of Scotland before she was a year old. At 15 she was married to the youthful Francis II, king of France, son of Catherine de Medici, and she lived at the French court as queen consort for two years until the death of Francis.

A widow at 17, she returned to her native country and became the reigning queen of Scotland. Mary early had denied the right of her cousin, Elizabeth, to the throne of England, contending that, as the daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was of illegitimate birth.

As the great-granddaughter of Henry VII of England, Mary believed she had a better claim to the English crown than her cousin Elizabeth. Whether justly or unjustly accused of conspiring against the English queen, Mary was put to death by her cousin on this charge after nineteen years spent in England as a prisoner. Certainly the life of Mary Queen of Scots upheld a tradition of ill fate attending the lives of those called to the throne in infancy.

Few kings in history have had reigns so tempestuous and fraught with woes for their subjects as was the reign of Charles IX of France, who became king in 1560 when 9 years old. Charles was one of three sons of Catherine de Medici, each of whom became king of France. Two years after he ascended the throne the first of the civil wars that made France long a bloody battleground began. This was the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots. Ten years later Charles, urged by Catherine, who told him the destruction of the Catholics was planned by the Huguenots, ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Like his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, James Stuart when only a year old became king of Scotland as James VI and king of England as James I. The English crown was his heritage as the great-great-grandson of Henry VII. Although James was spared the tragic fate of his mother, his reign was not distinguished either for wisdom, the good will of his subjects or any great outstanding good accomplished for his kingdom.

Louis XIV became king of France in 1643, when he was less than five years old. In his childhood his mother, Anne of Austria, administered the government in his name, having for chief minister Mazarin, pupil of the great Richelieu. When Louis was 18 Mazarin died and the boy king assumed control of the government and became his own prime minister. In his long reign of seventy-two years it cannot be said that his career as king earned for him the title of Grand Monarch bestowed upon him by his courtiers, unless, indeed, it came to him because of his maintenance of the most splendid court in all the world.

His successor and great-grandson, Louis XV, also ascended the French throne while still a very young child. The fifteenth Louis was 5 years old when he inherited the French crown. Like the Grand Monarch, his reign was long, lasting from 1715 to 1774.

Of far greater mettle, but of hardly kindlier fate, even if of nobler fame, was Charles XII of Sweden, who at 15 years became king in 1697. His neighbors in the north thought to take advantage of the boy king, and formed a coalition to crush ihm, but they soon found they had reckoned for success too greatly on his tender years. Charles at 18 years old decisively defeated the combined armies of his foes.

When the guns of the Invalides, March 20, 1811, announced the birth of an heir to Napoleon the first chapter in the history of one of the most poignant tragedies of youth was begun. The Coriscan's joy at the birth of his only legitimate son was profound.

The child at his birth was proclaimed king of Rome, an empty title, but showing the great designs his father had for him. Equally barren was the boy's title of Napoleon II, by which also he is known to history. Proclaimed king at his birth, and two years later emperor by his father upon the latter's abdication, he never ascended either the royal or the imperial throne. Instead, as the duke of Reimhstadt, L'Aiglon beat his puny wings against restraint in the country of his mother, Marie Louise of Austria, until he died of consumption in Schonbrunn in 1832.—K. C. Star.

A fish with eyes on top of its head is known as a stargazer.

The dollar sign ($) is believed to be a modified figure 8, denoting a 'piece of eight'.

'A three-karat diamond is hidden in second molar at the left. Remove the tooth before burying me'. This information, written into the will of a French marquis, proved correct.

It is the belief of a prominent American gas expert that the introduction of a small quantity of a recently discovered 'sneeze gas' into illuminating gas would lessen the large number of suicides and accidental deaths by gas poisoning.

250,000 People Can't Be Wrong!

The fame of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and its Mountain Valley Water is nation-wide. Last year 250,000 persons visited this celebrated place to make use of healthful waters. They came in search of health, and the record for beneficial results in overcoming serious disorders is amazing.

Thinking people will easily recognize the importance of a particular or special Water—**Mountain Valley** is unsurpassed as a non-irritating diuretic. It is mildly alkaline and delicious to the taste—consequently can be taken in quantity (eight glasses a day) and relished. **Mountain Valley Water** assists all the avenues of elimination to function properly and carry off the excessive acids, impurities and harmful toxins which frequently cause many ailments.

Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

You use **Mountain Valley Water** here at home regularly throughout the day just as you would at Hot Springs, Arkansas. If you have a condition that has not responded to treatment—try **Mountain Valley Water**. You have everything to gain.

TELEPHONE TODAY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Users of Mountain Valley have found the Water a most reliable aid in the treatment of conditions of the

Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Sold at Grocery and Drug Stores Hotels and Clubs—Ask for it

Why should I buy your tire?"

Come into our station and ask this question, man to man: Why should I buy your tire? You won't need to ask another.

Your one best buy in tires is the new Goodyeur All-Weather Balloon for these reasons:

1 Its sturdy carcass is made of SUPERTWIST, which means fewer fabric failures and less tire changes on the road.

2 Its new design of tread gives the best traction and car control ever afforded by an automobile tire.

3 Its tenacious ability to grip the road gives the greatest possible degree of safety.

4 Increased area of road contact and added All-Weather blocks insure slow, even tread wear and greater satisfaction to the user.

5 Quietness and smooth running are also made certain by the new design of tread.

6 As the perfected form of the famous All-Weather pattern, this new Goodyear is admittedly the World's Most Beautiful Tire.

The best proof of all this is the tire itself. Come in today and see this masterpiece, the new Goodyear All-Weather Balloon.

PHONE 667 DAY OR NIGHT

THE HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

Sensenbaugh's

SUPER SERVICE STATION

SIKESTON MO.

Got Your FREE Quart of Mobiloil Yet?

Bring this advertisement when you have your crankcase drained, and refilled with Mobiloil.

And we'll give you, FREE, one of the handy, sealed quart cans of Mobiloil.

I have received my FREE quart of Mobiloil.
Name .....
Address .....

Drive in today! Let us drain your crankcase. Get rid of that old, dirty oil. Enjoy the "pep" that fresh Mobiloil gives your motor.

No charge for this drain and refill service—you pay only for the oil used.

Offer Open this Week Only

SIMPSON OIL COMPANY

Nig Schneider, Mgr., Sikeston, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 11th to 18th

The Nu-Way Oil Burner

The Burner With the
DOUBLE GUARANTEE

The NU-WAY comes to you with a double guarantee—that of the manufacturer, and the maker of the controls and accessories.

NU-WAY engineers went to authoritative sources for the special accessories on the NU-WAY Oil Burner. NU-WAY accessories are made by nationally known firms. The oil feed is made by Stromberg. The automatic controls come from Honeywell. American Blower Company designed and builds the Siroco type fan. Webster Electric produces the ignition coil, and the motor is the sleeve type, wool packed motor of Emerson Electric Company. They are all made by nationally known firms and have proven dependable over a long period of time.

Even Heat Every Day With NU-WAY

Health means happiness. With the old coal fire the temperature in the house would vary greatly during the day. This variation of temperature is often the cause of colds and sickness in winter. The NU-WAY does away with all this difference in temperature. A thermostat in the living room, or any other room, is set at any desired temperature. From that time on the temperature in your home **does not vary more than two degrees,** no matter what the change of temperautre outside.

When you buy an oil burner you want to feel certain that the company making it is going to continue in business. You don't want an "orphan" oil burner in your basement any more than you want an "orphan" car in your garage.

Hundreds of oil burners have appeared on the market since the first NU-WAY began to furnish clean, even, healthful heat to its purchaser. They have gone. NU-WAY today, backed by some of the strongest and most conservative financial interests in Rock Island, Illinois, is gaining strength month by month. This fact, with the other considerations we have named, makes NU-WAY the logical oil burner to heat your home, for you will know that no matter what the weather may be or what the outside temperature is, you will enjoy an even, comfortable, healthful temperature within your home.

PHONE 409

J. R. SHUPPERT
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
MATTHEWS BLDG., SIKESTON

Sikeston High School News

By Hallie Carey

John Galeener at last bade S. H. S. a farewell and departed last week for his new home in Houston, Texas, where he completes his senior year in High School.

Despite the almost intolerable heat, Dan Cupid was on duty this week, when on September 12, Miss Ruby Hitt, a worthy member of the Senior Class, became the bride of Clarence Marshall, former student and football captain of S. H. S. The student body extends Mr. and Mrs. Marshall a hearty congratulation.

The Senior Class greatly misses Jack Baker, who is now attending Columbia High, Columbia, Mo.

Miss Alberta Grace returned Tuesday to her former home in Paragould, Ark., where she will attend school this fall.

Word has been received from Burl Goodpasture, now a resident of Houston, Texas, that he still has the Bulldog spirit. He says that Houston High also has a team of Bulldogs, but that they are not thoroughbred like those of good old S. H. S.

The enrollment of the Grammar School which includes the first six elementary grades is as follows: Grade 1, 146; grade 2, 131; grade 3, 97; grade 4, 105; grade 5, 97; grade 6, 103. At the High School building, grade 7 numbers 91, grade 8, 70; Freshmen, 93; Sophomore, 45; Junior, 56, and Seniors 36, making a total of 678 at the Grammar School and 230 in the High School, 161 in the Departmental grades. The colored school is nearing the 100 mark, bringing the total close to 1200.

We regret to report that Mrs. J. A. Andres' condition is still critical.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

J. Ernest Harper and Bill Smith left Wednesday night for St. Louis where they will join other young men in convoying a batch of mules to Barcelona, Spain. The boys will probably be away from six to eight weeks.

B. F. Marshall, Jr., and wife of Cape Girardeau were called to Blodgett after midnight Wednesday on account of the fire. They were early morning callers at Sikeston, where they had breakfast with Mrs. Florence Marshall and Miss Kate Austin before returning to Cape Girardeau, where they took the train for St. Louis, where Mrs. Marshall will visit with her parents. Miss Nellie Burke, who has been living with them accompanied them to St. Louis.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Arthur of Poplar Bluff are visiting homefolks here this week.

M. M. Beck was a business visitor to St. Louis, Monday, returning to Sikeston, Wednesday.

Mrs. H. F. Hildreth of Kuttawa, Ky., is viisting her daughter, Mrs. Gord Dill and family.

Mrs. F. E. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Stevenson were visitors to Poplar Bluff, Wednesday.

Mrs. Lee Bowman, Mrs. C. H. Yanson and Miss Nell Yanson motored to Cape Girardeau, Monday.

Miss Vivian Harrison left for West Plains, Mo., to accept a position with the Aid Hardware Company.

Fred Dunn, Jr., R. R. 3, box 41, would like to hear from some boy who has a pony saddle for sale.

Miss Valene Helton of Cape Girardeau has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden, this week.

Harry Dudley, Dick Swanner and Art Sensenbaugh drove to St. Louis Tuesday to take in the ball game.

Miss Nell Yanson returned to Cape Girardeau this week to enter for the second term at Teachers' College.

Miss Margaret Caverno left for the University of Wisconsin on Thursday, where she will enter as a student.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Forrester were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bebout, at Bertrand, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Felker, Mrs. M. M. Beck and daughter, Ann, and Rev. John Ensor returned last Friday from St. Louis.

Miss Barbara Beck, who has been spending a few days in St. Louis visiting relatives left for Columbia Tuesday, where she will enter Christian College.

Mrs. R. C. Finley and mother, Mrs. G. J. Layton, and Miss Lucille Finley motored to Cape Girardeau Monday, where Miss Finley entered the Teachers College.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

Neighbors over in the Southwest section of the city are complaining of questionable women who are obnoxious in the neighborhood. They should call on the man who owns the house, or houses, and give him publicity if he does not remove the cause.

Miss Lizzie Finley of Cape Girardeau and Mrs. Hartly Finley and children of Detroit, Mich., arrived in Sikeston Friday and remained until Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Finley. Mrs. Finley had also as dinner guests on Saturday, Steve Humphreys and family and other guests.

The Standard glady gives space to ask for a home for a student in the high school who lives too far in the county to conveniently make the trip. He is from a good family, is a fine lad, and will work about the place or any sort of honorable work to help him along. If you can take care of him, call The Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hahn of St. Louis, announce their marirage which took place at the above address on Saturday, September 3. Mrs. Hahn was formerly Miss Opal McKnight. Mr. Hahn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hahn, former residents of Sikeston and the groom has many friends in Sikeston, who will be pleased to hear of his marriage.

Melba Ruth Hollingsworth celebrated her sixth birthday Wednesday afternoon by having a party at her home. The following little folks had a very happy time: Mary Jane Sikes, Esther Jane Greer, Mary Etta Bloomfield, Margaret Anthony, Frances Bowman, Marjorie and Mildred McCoy, Irene Clelland, Glenn Bailes, Ruth McKinney, Wanda Lee Walker, Mary Applegate, Helen Vera Dudley, Catherine Ann Cook, Bobbie and Billie Anderson, John Dover, Loomis Mayfield, Jr., Jean Klein, Jean Wilson, James and George Hilleman, Kent Bailey, Jack Johnson and Billy Van Arsdale.

In honor of the Eighth Anniversary of the Hilleman-Racine Tire Company in Sikeston, a special tire sale will be inaugurated Monday, September 19 and ending September 30. Hilleman and his Racine Tires are known far and wide in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, and their acquaintance will stand close inspection. Hilleman has had eight successful years of handling Racine tires and eight years at the same location with an increase in volume of business done each year. He is impressing upon the automobile owners of Southeast Missouri that the celebration he is extending to them is a sale on the highest quality tires made by Racine not cheap grade tires. This celebration will end Friday, September 30th.

SATURDAY SPECIALS
SEPTEMBER 17th

Groceries

No. 3 can Peaches, per can	19c
No. 2 Tomatoes, per can	10c
No. 2 Kraut, per can	10c
Pink Salmon, 2 cans	35c
No 2 Corn, 2 cans for	25c
No. 2 Red Pitted Cherries	25c
Star Tobacco, per lb.	80c
Log Cabin Twist Tob., 4 for	25c
Prince Albert, 2 cans	25c
Camel and Chesterfield Cigarettes, per carton	$1.25
Old Judge Coffee, 3-lb. can	$1.45
15 lbs. Sugar	$1.00
Potatoes, pk.	30c
P & G Soap, 7 for	25c
Pickles, sour, per doz.	15c

Rex Lye — Per Can 10c

Old Dutch Cleanser — Three Cans 25c

Fresh Meat

Pork Chops, lb.	25c
Pork Steak, lb.	25c
Pork Roast	20c
Pork Sausage,	20c
Cured Ham, lb.	40c
Special Pork Sausage	12½c
Pork Ribs	18c
Neck Bones, 3 lbs. for	25c
Brisket Stew	12½c
Beef Roast	20c
Hamburger	15c
Breakfast Bacon, lb.	45c
Beef Steak, any cuts	25c
Franks, per lb.	23c
Weiners, per lb.	23c
Dry Salt Butts	11c
Dry Salt Plates	12½c
Dry Salt Bellies	18c
Bacon Strips	22c
Smoked Bacon	23c
Sugar Cured Bacon	28c
PURE LARD	15c
Home Rendered Lard, 50-lb. can	$6.65

Paul Jones Meat Market
PHONE 665 WE WILL DELIVER

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU of ST. LOUIS INC. TRUTH

The Pendulum Swings
. . . from Everything to Nothing

In the olden days the promoter promised everything under the sun. 200% dividends—gushing oil wells—riches overnight, were the lure by which thousands of people were swindled out of their savings.

But the stock promoter is shrewd. He realizes that reputable publications, bankers, brokers and business men have combined to route the crooked promoter. The searchlight of publicity has been turned upon his methods. Many people are becoming acquainted with the old gags.

And so the pendulum swings from promising everything to promising nothing.

Letters from oil stock promoters in Texas and Oklahoma now urge us to invest in the dark. "Take a flyer with me" is the plea of one. "Will you gamble $10.00 on my judgment", says another. No facts—no information—just an appeal to our gambling instinct by investing in something about which we know nothing.

Dispel this cloak of secrecy by getting the facts. Don't take a shot in the dark—You are entitled to the facts about any proposition in which you are asked to put your money.

The Better Business Bureau gives the facts to the public without charge or obligation.

"Before You Invest—Investigate"

The BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU of SAINT LOUIS, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE FACTORY PAYS OUT

J. L. Matthews is in receipt of a statement from the International Shoe Factory headquarters at St. Louis, that they have paid out for wages in their Sikeston plant, the sum of $1,400,000, the amount specified in the contract before the building was to become their property. The time limit on the Sikeston plant was ten years and to pay off the obligation in three years and eleven months shows our factory to be a real producer.

This amount of money to have been paid out here in so short a time is one of the things that has kept any money in circulation. Industrial plants in country cities is a wonderful thing for both employer and employee.

Mrs. William Sensenbaugh and babe returned Tuesday from Cape Girardeau.

Owing to the extreme heat school is being held only during the forenoon thes days, as it is impossible to do satisfactory work.

Drs. C. W. Limbaugh, W. A. Anthony and B. F. Blanton motored to Malden Wednesday evening to attend a dental meeting.

R. C. Finley purchased a car load of hogs from R. A. McCord at Lilbourn, which he intends to turn in the corn and pea fields.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

Miss Gladys Harrison, of the Accounting Division of B. Nugent & Co., St. Louis, was here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Harrison, over the week-end.

Mrs. Harold Trowbrdige, Miss Myra Tanner and C. L. Blanton accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blanton to Benton Tuesday evening to attend the Kingshgihway road meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Derris and children left Tuesday for Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., to enter Jim Derris as a student. Mr. and Mrs. Derris and daughter returned Thursday night.

The Sikeston laundry is now in a class with the laundries in larger cities, having added recently to their equipment, two new power presses, which are strictly modern and will assist in getting out the work in much less time.

COUNTY AND STATE CROPS

The farmers of Scott County have estimated the September condition of local corn as 52 per cent compared to 79 per cent the past 5-year average, and that 17 per cent is dented, 40 per cent in dough and roasting ear stage, 30 per cent tasselling and silking, and 13 per cent not tasselled at beginning of month. Oats are 20 per cent on 5430 acres for 1927, and pastures are 75 per cent.

Missouri corn is 72 per cent of September normal, indicating 153,055,000 bushels upon 5,824,000 acres planted, against 176,011,000 bushels from 6,471,000 acres in 1926, according to Jewell Mayes of the State Board of Agriculture and E. A. Logan of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Present condition is lowest since September, 1919, which was 70 per cent. Indications are for 26.28 bushels against 27.2 last year, 5-year average being 28.4 bushels.

Corn made little progress during first half of August, rains being frequent and nights cool. Temperature during last half of August matured corn rapidly. Recent rains and sunshine are favorable to corn in dough and roasting ear stage, which was needing rain in some areas.

On September first 28 per cent of corn crop was dented; 40 per cent in dough or roatsing ear stage; 24 per cent, tasselling and silking; 8 per cent had not tasselled. Corn is well towards maturity in western third; middle Missouri, north and south, not nearly so favored; eastern counties have poorest outlook. Much of corn now tasseling from knee to waist high has spindling stalks, many stalks not making shoots. Corn growers do not expect the 8 per cent not tasseled on September first to make corn, and the 24 per cent tasselling and silking has to run the dangerous gauntlet of frost.

Killing frost dates in Missouri are October first for northern counties; October eight for middle Missouri; October fifteenth for southern border. United States corn is 2,456,561,000 bushels against 2,646,853,000 last year and 2,766,561,000 for 5-year average.

Missouri oats at 52 per cent indicates 31,180,000 bushels on 1,738,000 acres, against 43,460,000 in 1926 from 2,173,000 acres. U. S. oats crop is 1,191,396,000 bushels against 1,250,019,000 in 1926.

Tame hay in Missouri at 92 per cent on 3,338,000 acres indicate 4,606,000 tons against 3,569,000 tons on 3,147,000 acres in 1926. U. S. hay is 101,269,000 tons against 86,378,000 last year.

Cotton prospect in southern Missouri is 106,000 bales against 218,000 in 1926, and for United States 12,692,000 compared to 17,977,000 bales last year.

Crop prospects in south central and southwest Missouri are best for several years. Pastures and fall meadows are generally excellent. Fall plowing is practically complete for wheat seeding, and rains have put soil in good condition.

A hound on a farm near Centerville, Maryland, has increased her family of six pups by adopting an orphaned lamb.

A set of false teeth was presented to a London hospital by an old lady with the hope that some poor patient might use them.

The great topographic map of the United States, which has been under construction for a generation and will cover when completed more than an acre, is less than half-finished.

The Standard is in receipt of a letter from Ernest Arterburn, stating that they are pleasantly located in Colorado Springs, where he has a position as manager of one of the National Tire Stores. He reports they are enjoying the best of health and wants The Standard forwarded on to them as he does not want to miss a single number.

FOR RENT—3-room apartment. Phone 360W.—Mrs. E. E. Hudson.

FOR RENT—6-room apartment, newly papered, furnace, bath, electric lights, screened porch and garage. $25 per month. Phone 58. tf.

235 acres good land in Cape Girardeau County, clear of incumberance to exchange for stock of merchandise. —Ben Vinyard, Cape Girardeau. 4t.

FOR SALE—Victor victrola, console style. Walnut finish. Bargain if taken at once. See Margaret Hanner or phone 441. tf.

WANTED—Salesman for old line insurance. Territory of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas now open. Liberal contract. Write W. S. Jones, Kennett, Mo. tf.

FOR SALE—4-room dwelling, A-1 condition, has large front and back porches, also pantry, closets, bathroom, other conveniences. Coal and wood house, garage, beautiful lawn, 70 ft. front. Terms if desired. Phone 553.—Eli Williams. tf.

DISASTROUS FIRE WIPES OUT BLODGETT

About 1:00 o'clock fire broke out in a frame building used as a restaurant and barber shop and within a very short time had spread to the brick buildings known as the John E. Marshall property, now the property of Loomis Mayfield, and they soon were a mass of ruins.

To the side of the frame buildings was the big brick building of the Marshall Land and Mercantile Co. This building caught fire in the cornice of the second story at the rear, and it swiftly followed a complete loss.

Adjoining the Marshall Land and Mercantile Co. building to the east, were a row of buildings belonging to the B. F. Marshall Estate, which were saved by the double brick wall of the bank.

To the south of the frame restaurant and barber shop was the Odd Fellow Hall, a two-story structure, which was completely destroyed.

There was no way to estimate very closely the loss, but not far from $100,000. Insurance on the Mayfield Building expired last week, so we were informed, and had not been reincurred. Other losses covered by partial insurance.

The Sikeston Fire Department was called, but did not respond as the fire truck driver informed the fire chief that the tires would not stand the trip as they were old and rotten. This was unfortunate, indeed, and should never occur again. New tires should be provided in order that the truck can go to the assistance of our neighbors in distress.

Malone Theatre

7 o'clock Nightly Begining Sept. 1

FRIDAY
Afternoon and Evening

PATHE REVIEW and H. C. Witwer's

Beauty Parlor Features

A quintet of funsters bent on beautifying the universe with rouge and lip-stick!

Bargain Matinee Every Friday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

SATURDAY
Afternoon and Evening

WILLIAM FOX presents
BUCK JONES in Good as Gold

A thrilling tale of claim jumpers and their fabulously rich mine and of a boy, robbed of his heritage, who collects his dividends with up air of six shooters. A Romance of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

AESOP FABLES, Episode No. 10—"FIGHTING MARINES", also episode 1 of "ON GUARD"

Special Matinee Every Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 6:30 p. m. 15c and 35c

ITEMS FROM MINER SWITCH

Don't forget the pie supper Tuesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, benefit of Baptist church. Everybody bring a pie.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Valentine of DeWitte, Ark., visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Salyer Sundayed with relatives at Birds Point.

The tacky party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Krauss, south of Slapout, was enjoyed by a nice crowd. F. Widdows received the cake for the tackiest dressed. Proceeds went to the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd and children, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cutliph of East Prairie, Thursday.

Mr. Gild of Bloomfield was a Miner caller, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnhill and children of East Prairie passed thru here Saturday on their way to Springfield, where they will make their future home.

Mr. Houstin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seabaugh, Mrs. Cas Taylor, Mrs. C. W. Smoot, Mrs. Walker Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Reiss attended the Baptist Association last week at Morley.

Sunday school at the Baptist church every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every other Sunday night. Preaching second and third Saturday nights, Sunday morning and Sunday night. Rev. Ray of Sikeston the pastor.

The Baptist Sunday school will give a pie supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smoot, Tuesday September the 20th. Girls and ladies bring pies. Proceeds for the church seats. Everybody welcome.

Robert Aldrich, Joe Watson and the Miss Parkers of Villa Ridge, Ill., was Miner visitors, Sunday afternoon.

Will Walden of East Prairie was here Saturday.

Arthur Broadhacker and Zeke Falkauff of East Prairie was calling on friends.

Sugar Creek—Purchase of more powerful and adequate fire apparatus for fire department here discussed.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

ADOLPH ZUKOR and JESSE L. LASKY present
POLA NEGRI in "Hotel Imperial"
MAURITZ STILLER PRODUCTION WITH
JAMES HALL
GEORGE SIEGMANN

A tempestuous love drama played against the sweeping spectacle of the World War. Romance behind the lines with the fate of armies and a girl's love depending on the sacrifice of her reputation. How does she choose? Come to "Hotel Imperial" for your greatest entertainment thrill.

NEWS and Comedy—"FAIR BUT FOOLISH"

Bargain Matinee Every Monday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c
Nite 7:00 p. m. 10c and 35c

CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dunaway and daughter returned to Crystal City, Sunday, after a week's visit with the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Dunaway.

Miss Evelyn Parmley was taken to the hospital, Monday, at Cape Girardeau, for an operation for appendicitis.

The Missionary Society of the Baptist church gave a luncheon at the home of Mrs. D. A. Moccabee Wednesday afternoon.

A farewell reception was given at the Methodist church Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Crumpecker, who are leaving soon for Houston, Texas, to make their new home. Mr. Crumpecker has been Superintendent of the Sunday School for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Walden and Mrs. Alice Clark motored to Vanduser Monday evening to attend the revival meeting of Rev. W. C. Swope of Charleston.

Mrs. John Shoulders returned from St. Louis Tuesday, where she visited friends for a few days.

The Dixie Four, said to be Southland's sweetest singers and instrumentalists, will render a program at the gymnasium under the auspics of the school Monday night. These artists have been rendering music for a revival of the Baptist church at Dexter during the past two weeks. They have an excellent program including vocal, piano, cello, cornet and other instruments.

Judge Xenophon Caverno, who has returned from Jefferson City, says it is a two to one bet that the highway will be built on the West side.

FIRE DESTROYED HOUSE WEDNESDAY MORNING

About 1:30 Wednesday morning one of N. I. Kirby's housse on East Prairie Street burned. The house was occupied by Mrs. Page and her son. The house and contents were a total loss.

The origin of the fire is unknown and as the family were asleep when the fire was discovered. Mrs. Page was taken out through a window by her son. The fire was well underway before the alarm was turned in.

The house was insured for $1000 and Mrs. Page's furniture was insured for $700.

HITT-MARSHALL

On Monday afternoon Clarence Marshall and Miss Ruby Hitt surprised their parents nad friends when they motored to Benton and were married by Squire Rodgers.

The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hitt, was a member of the Senior class at the Sikeston high school, is a very pretty and popular girl.

Clarence Marshall is the oldest son of Mrs. Fanny Marshall. He attended the Sikeston schools and has a student and football star. He is now employed at the Nu-Way Cleaning Company.

The young folks are planning to to to housekeeping in rooms at the Homer Decker home on North Kingshighway.

The Standard joins their many friends in wishing them much happiness and long life.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Rev. E. B. Hensley, Pastor

9:45 a. m.—Bible School.

10:45 a. m.—Morning worship. Subject: "The Light of God's Word". Lord's Supper every Lord's Day.

6:30—Christian Endeavor.

7:30 p. m.—Evening Worship. Subject—"The Happiness of the Mournful".

NOTICE

The Andres' Meat Market will be closed during the critical illness of Mrs. J. A. Andres.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stansfield of Jacksonville, Ill., returned to their home Sunday, after a two weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden.

The L. A. W. Class, of the Christian church are giving a handkerchief shower for Mrs. R. A. McCord, who will be moving to Lilbourn about the last of September.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

The many friends of Miss Stella Adams in Sikeston will be sorry to hear that she has had a very severe attack of acute appendicitis. Miss Adams is living at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marshall of Blodgett were visitors to Sikeston on Tuesday. Mrs. Marshall's mother, Mrs. Witt, has been suffering with a badly infected hand, but we are glad to report that her hand is better.

DRAINAGE ASSOCIATION TO TRY TO HELP FARMERS

Memphis, Tenn., September 14.—In line with encouragement from numerous Senators and Congressmen, ex-Governor Tom J. Terral of Arkansas has written the National Drainage Association here that he is willing to give his time and energy to aid in any way he can the establishment by Congress of a permanent loan fund so that drainage districts over the country may borrow low-rate money to finance and refinance their projects and reduce farm land taxes.

The Association, composed of 112 drainage districts with about 5,000,000 acres of land and upwards of $50,000,000 in outstanding bonds, plans to ask Congress for Federal loans for drainage this winter. It says the government has been helping irrigation projects but not drainage projects.

"I am in accord with this sound sensible, reasonable and same movement", says the former Governor of Arkansas. 'I know for instance that Arkansas farmers are burdened with heavy drainage taxes until they can hardly meet the payments when due. The Federal Government did a wise thing when it passed the Reclamation Act. It gives farmers an opportunity to reclaim and irrigate thousands of acres of land that would not have been possible except through the assistance of the Federal Government. I want to become one of the moving spirits of this great movement. I served this state as Governor and I feel that I know the importance of it".

MILAN STANDARDD ITEMS

Federal prohibition forces promise a big shake-up. Does this mean we are to have mixed drinks?

Adapting an old saw to modern uses we might say that "Fools rush in where wise men wait for a green light".

President Coolidge while in Yellowstone Park saw the bears. He is now enroute east where he can see plenty of bulls.

It cost New York $50,000 to welcome Lindberg home. We'll bet Lindy would have settled for 25 cents on the dollar—and called it a good bargain.

A Texas bank president is retiring after 54 years of service. A man who has been saying "No" that long ought to give his voice a rest.

Any man can die and escape his enemies, but his fool friends are sure to "help" the widow spend the estate.

Mosquitoes are a great deal more consistent about their biting than the fish are.

An old philosopher said that a man should know himself but some folks would be in bad company if they carried out the idea.

Fathers of boys wouldn't mind school days so much if they were sure they wouldn't be asked to help with the arithmetic lessons.

The man who gives a woman pedestrian two-thirds of the sidewalk shows courtesy, but the man who gives a woman two-thirds of the road shows good judgment.

A man was arrested flirting in Chicago last week. Doesn't that show they are determined to put down the crime wave in that town?

You never get the full meaning of "efficiency" until you have seen a boy placing himself around an ice cream cone.

A lot of auto horns when honked to ask you to get out of the way have that sweet, gentle tone a wife uses to tell her husband what she thinks of him when he has spilled the coffee on a clean tablecloth.

The country man lives on a farm where he has room to keep a cow and the city man lives in a flat where he has just room enough to keep a can of condensed milk.

The greatest agony a baby ever has to endure is being taken care of by its dad while its mother is visiting a neighbor.

Iron is a part of the human body. Maybe that's the reason a man loses his temper when he gets hot.

Ever once in awhile something happens to remind the world that the Chinese war is still on, but it seems to be overstaying the market.

This would be a wonderful country if everybody could settle their bills as easily as the average man can settle the problem of the League of Nations.

Isn't it funny how much patience a man has with a stubborn pipe and how little he has with a stubborn wife.

A man doesn't fix his own breakfast because he loves his wife. He does it because he is mad at her and isn't on speaking terms.

Did you ever try to figure out how a girl can see a pimple on the back of her neck and yet not be able to see that she has too much powder on her face?

WORLD'S STORM FACTORY

We think of the Arctic region as a country of terrible frosts and storms. This is a mistake. From the seventieth degree of latitude, which runs through the middle of the Greenland, the north of Alaska, and the top of Siberia to the North Pole, is a fine weather area. Storms are rare, the snowfall is not great, and the barometer stands high and steady for weeks on end.

South of latitude thirty, that is, a line running through Southern China, North Africa, and cutting the American Continent from New Orleans thru Northern Mexico, we have another broad belt of fine weather. Not so steadily fine as farther north, yet a space where the barometer is usually high and where it is possible to predict the weather for some days in advance.

It is between these two parallels of latitude that the world's worst weather for some days in advance.

It is between these two parallels of latitude that the world's worst weather is experienced. The whole of the North Atlantic between these parallels is a breeding place of bad weather and a large part of the United States and Canada may be included under the same heading. The British Isles lie in the worst part of this vast storm factory, and are subject to changes of climate more rapid than those experienced in any other part of the Northern Hemisphere.

Conditions in the Southern Hemisphree are somewhat similar to those in the North, only wors. Owing to the size and height of the Antarctic Continent the cold at the South Pole is far greater than at the north, and the zone of bad weahter is broader. If the British Isles were in a similar southern latitude to their present northern ones, they would be as treeless and barren as Iceland is today.—London Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Jerry Caverno and son of Canalou were shopping in Sikeston, Wednesday.

SUN WITHERS DREAMS OF CUCUMBER FARMER

Col. Mulberry Sellers could see a fortune in almost any line as his vision was largely magnified. Col. E. P. Coleman of Sikeston was looking to the future and figuring with a big pencil when he purchased 25 pounds of cucumber seed and had his farm hands plant all the miss-out places in his cotton and corn fields. This amount of seed would put out 25 acres if all in one patch. The latter part of last week the vines were loaded and looking fine and E. P. arranged to gather and ship to the markets on Wednesday of this week a full car load of these cholera morbus vegetables. Alas! Monday, when he looked over the vines, he found the hot sun had wilted them to such a degree that no shipment was possible. Cucumbers have been selling on the market for $2.50 per bushel.

X. Caverno and Miss Ellen Caverno of Canalou were visitors to Sikeston Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Harris returned Wednesday morning from a few days visit to their daughter, Mrs. Alvin Kneibert at Jackson. Miss Alma Harris of St. Louis, who went to Jackson with them has returned to St. Louis.

Miss Margaret Harris left Wednesday for Dallas, Texas, where she will teach this winter.

Judge T. B. Dudley left Tuesday for Muskogee, Okla., where he will be on business several days.

Farris-Jones Hardware and Grocery are offering their entire stock of 6 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch fans, both straight and oscellators, at their cost. Phone today.

A meeting of all County Agents was called at Sikseton Monday, September 12 at 10 a. m., by A. J. Meyer, of the College of Agriculture to discuss the way to put the work into effect in Southeast Missouri. The following agents attended A. J. Renner, Scott County; Paul H. Teal, Mississippi County; Scott M. Julian, New Madrid County; M. D. Amburg, Pemiscot County; Frank Darnall, Butler County and C. R. Talbert, Dunklin County.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Bell System
152nd Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.
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You Leave Here Satisfied

When you walk out of this store, after buying your fruit and green vegetable needs, you carry with you a feeling of satisfaction—a knowledge that you have received full value for the money you spent.

Sikeston Fruit Company
BECK BUILDING SIKESTON

You Never See Gasoline

RED CROWN ETHYL GASOLINE

It goes into your tank through a hose—you take it on trust. You can't examine it. Only a chemist can analyze it. The brand and the company back of the brand are all you have to go on.

If you buy unbranded gasoline, you buy a product which no company vouches for. You may save a few pennies in the purchase price, but it will cost you more in the end.

It is wiser to buy a known product—a branded product—with the backing of a company with a reputation to sustain. Your car represents a big investment. It is worthy of your care. It requires dependable fuel.

You are protecting your car investment to the utmost when you buy Red Crown Ethyl Gasoline or Red Crown Gasoline. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is back of them. It is proud to claim them and proud to assume responsibility for the way they work in your car.

Red Crown Ethyl Gasoline makes the engine quick to obey, powerful, speedy and smooth. It costs a few cents more but it "knocks out that knock".

Our famous economy fuel, Red Crown Gasoline, will give you a maximum of power at a minimum of expense without the anti-knock factor.

It pays to buy brands known for dependability—Red Crown Ethyl and Red Crown.

At Any Standard Oil Service Station and at Most Garages

RED CROWN GASOLINE

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
SIKESTON, MISSOURI

SOME SCOTT COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

Many farmers and their wives attended the poultry culling meeting at Shirley Ames' farm last Monday. County Agent Renner explained the method of culling for egg production. Evry person was given the opportunity of handling both good and bad layers, and give his reason why the birds were placed in each class.

The advantage of a Missouri Type House, over all others, was explained at this time. Likewise, method of feeding was discussed. After the meeting, Mrs. Ames served lemonade and cake to all persons present, which was greatly appreciated by everybody.

HILL, CHARGED WITH KILLING MOTHER, GETS $50,000 IN HER WILL

Ottawa, Ill., September 13.—Harry Hill, 22, threatened with disinheritance last February by his mother, Mrs. Eliza Hill, and with whose death he is now charged, was left the bulk of her estate, valued at $50,000, under her will filed for probate today.

The will was dated October 8, 1925, and was drawn up a short time before Dr. H. C. Hill, prominent Streator physician, divorced his wife.

Harry is bequeathed Mrs. Hill's farm near Springfield, valued at $30,000, in addition to liberty bonds, United States Treasury notes, and real estate mortgages valued at $18,000. Two trustees were named to administer the estate until Harry reached the age of 26 years.

He is to be given the income from the estate semiannually until then. If he dies interstate, the estate goes to Presbyterian missionary societies.

The sum of $500 was left to Dr. Hill. An explanatory clause stated that Dr. Hill was well provided for in his own name. A number of minor gifts also were made.

There were indications today that attorneys W. C. Jones and Arthur Shay of Streator, who have been retained by Dr. Hill to take charge of his son's defense, were planning to demand a showdown by States Attorney Hanson, who has declared he will demand the boy's electrocution.

While the attorneys did not reveal their plans, it was reported they either would file a petition for a write of habeas corpus seeking his release or demand that the boy be formally arraigned on the murder warrant.

In either case, it was believed the attorneys for the defense could force the state to produce most of its evidence, or at least enough to give a foundation on which to build the defense.

An acre of garden peas grown for seed will normally produce seed for only 3 acres of the canning crop. An acre yield of cabbage seed will provide seed for at least 2500 acres of new planting.

Sile Kildew says some people may think a mule hasn't got any sense or recollection either, but he notices the one he rides keeps on wanting to stop at the place on the side of the road where the Hog Ford still house used to be located many years ago.

THE GUILT OF BENEDICT ARNOLD

By Randolph G. Adams

Why did he do it? Why did the bravest and most dashing general of suddenly turn traitor, sell out to the the American Army in Revolution enemy, attempt to betray his post, flee to the British lines and accept a commission under George II? What can be said in explanation of his action, what ought to be said, not merely to soften the judgment of history upon Arnold, but to make clear what the world is constantly doing to make more Arnolds.

In the numerous biographies of the traitor there has been placed considerable emphasis upon the high moral and religious character of his mother and upon the fact that he was brought up in a thoroughly Christian and thoroughly respectable atmosphere. Historians and biographers alike have asked the question, "How could such a mother have such a son?" Yet it is probably in this very fact that we find the beginnings of the evil which wrecked a great career and all but lost the American Revolution.

If there is one thing that our Puritan forefathers have quite frankly said about themselves, it is that they often overdid religion. This is to be seen in New England itself. Both Rhode Island and Connecticut were founded by brave and intelligent men and women who simply could not tolerate the extreme and narrow piety of Massachusetts. The kind of courageous, self-reliant and adventurous man who has done the most to advance civilization has all too often had to fight against the efforts of society to keep him from doing the very things the world needs to have done. Benedict Arnold's mother wrote to her son about his "precious soul". One can imagine the kind of violent rebellion such a thing created in such a boy.

When Arnold was fifteen he ran away and joined the Coloniel troops preparing for the French and Indian War. At the intercession of his mother, he was discharged and brought back. Posterity has thought of the fortunate Mrs. Arnold who thus saved her boy from death on the field of battle. Should we not think of the high-spirited boy, who has outgrown his mother's apron strings, yet who is humiliated beyond words by being caught and brought back home, like a small child who has been surprised with a jam pot? Might it not have been better if Mrs. Arnold had let her boy go, instead of outraging his dignity and hurting his pride by dragging him back to be laughed at? Moreover, when Arnold got tired of the army, he went "absent without leave", and came home. For this he should have been punished, but the influence of his mother got him off.

We know very little about Arnold's childhood, that most important period of life. But what we do know points to two things: his mother provoked in him the spirit of revolt, and she enable him to think he could "get away with" wrongdoing.

When the Revolution broke out, Arnold was among the first to volunteer. Although in Connecticut, he and his troop reached the scene of war within ten days of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. He immediately volunteered for the dangerous duty of getting guns and ammunition from old Fort Ticonderoga. He captured the fort and its garrison. For this he as rewarded by being "investigated", superseded in command by a man who had done no fighting, and was allowed to go home without having been reimbursed by the State of Massachusetts for the large amount of money he had spent in the patriot cause. Incidentally there was no justification for the conduct of the civil authorities responsible.

Arnold swallowed the insult and went to Cambridge, where Washington had now taken command of the army. The new commander in chief saw at once the sterling qualities of Arnold and sent him on a hazardous expedition to Quebec. With an army half-starved and decimated by disease Arnold struggled through the icy woods of Maine and attacked Quebec, which held a larger garrison than his attacking force. Of course he failed, and was wounded. But his heroism in this expedition is unparalleled in American military history. Outnumbered ten times, he withdrew his army from Canada and was again superseded in command. Yet the new commander intrusted him with the task of keeping the British out of the United States at the north in 1776.

With astonishing ingenuity and skill, he built a fleet on Lake Champlain, hurled it in the face of a great British armament, with troops which outnumbered him ten to one. Altho' his fleet as entirely wiped out, he saved his army. The great British force was so badly battered that instead of continuing its way to New York, it retreated in haste to Canada.

At this time Bendeict Arnold was the senior brigadier general. To reward him for his conduct the politicians in the Continental Congress promptly promoted over his head five junior brigadiers to major general and did nothing for the fighting general. Arnold's rage was shared by Washington—but Congress would do nothing. Arnold threatened to resign, but at Washington's earnest personal request he stayed with the colors. One should not think less of Arnold for this, for it is worth knowing that at this same time a French general appeared in America, magnificently offering his services to Congress. The politicians were thinking of making him a major general and chief of artillery. When this news got around, three of Washington's bravest generals, Nathaniel Greene, John Sullivan and Henry Knox, all wrote Congress that if the Frenchman was appointed they would resign. Moreover, one disgruntled brigadier, who had been passed over, did resign.

Arnold received permission to go home in the winter of 1777, but was rudely interrupted on his holiday by an invasion of Connecticut itself. Hastily gathering a force of militia he threw his little army directly across the British line of march. In a terrific fight at Ridgefield, Connecticut, he opposed an enemy force four times his strength. Naturally he was defeated, and this time his horse fell under him srtuck by nine bullets. He extricated himself and drew off his forces, secured reinforcements and flung himself once more on the British troops who were now retreating toward New York. Only by the most desperate fighting did the British force, still much superior in numbers, succeed in escaping from the clutches of the tireless Arnold.

For this Congress did finally make him a major general—but with characteristic ill grace, it refused to restore his rank above the other five generals. To a soldier this kind of promotion is insulting. Arnold went to Philadelphia to Congress, and found a number of charges had been trumped up against him, in connection with his accounts in the Quebec expedition. He defended himself ably and the charges were demonstrated groundless. Still Congress did not restore his rank.

In exasperation Arnold presented his resignation, but on the same day came the news from Washington that the British general, Burogyne, had started south from Canada again, and that Arnold must be sent to help check him. Again at the request of the commander in chief he swallowed his resentment and left for the northern headquarters. When he arrived he was sent off to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Fort Stanix. Although again outnumbered by the British, yet by a combination of audacity and skill, he soon had that particular British army in full flight. He turned his army and rushed back to the Hudson to join the main northern army now opposing the British army under Burgoyne.

Here in September and October of 1777, although Arnold was a subordinate commander, he displayed a resourcefulness and energy in leading the American troops in person which had much to do with the final American victory. The American commander, Gates, was scarcely on the field of battle at all, while Arnold was badly wounded in the final battle of October 7 which sealed the fate of the British army at Saratoga.

In the Saratoga campaign Gates had not taken pains to be as careful of Arnold's feelings as had Washington, and there had been friction between the two. When to this Arnold felt the added insult of Gates' reports slighting the work of his division in the campaign, another factor was added to make Arnold resentful and angry.

He as carried home to convalesce in the winter of 1778, and joined Washington again in the spring at Valley Forge. As the British evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was given the important post of commander of the garrison in the capital city. Here he stayed in the summer of 1778 and the winter of 1779. His wounded leg made service in the field impossible. The civil and municipal authorities of Philadelphia did a great deal to make trouble for him, and the necessary and inevitable conflicts between the military and civil jurisdictions added more fuel to the fire of his wrath against Congress. Finally charges were made against him which resulted in his court-martial in December of 1779 for exceeding his authority. The court-martial in the main exonerated him, but found him guilty of imprudence.

This friction with the Pennsylvania authorities was the last straw which broke the camel's back. He entered into treasonable correspondence with the British commander in chief, which ended in his effort to betray West Point and the death of the unfortunate Major Andre. Besides this, as commander at Philadelphia, he was expected to keep up social appearances beyond his means. This was difficult for a general who had already sacrificed a great deal of his personal money in the patriot cause, and whose generosity to the unfortunate family of General Warren had caused him serious losses.

One other element played in causing him to desert the American cause. As a veteran of the French and Indian War he resented bitterly the idea of the alliance between France and the United State which was effected in the winter of 1778. He felt that France had no really disinterested motives. As a New Englander he had been taught to regard the French with horror, for had not these same French been responsible for a hundred years of savage border welfare in New England, in which villages had been burned and men, women and children scalped and burned to death? An alliance with France seemed to him the final surrender of hopes for American independence. He preferred British to French domination and so went over to the British side.

DAIRY COW IS GOOD MARKET FOR FARM CROPS AND LABOR

A dairy-herd-improvement association is an organization of dairy farmers who co-operatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. The tester visits each farm one day each month, weighs the feed and milk of each cow, tests the milk for butterfat, and figures the results.

The dairy-herd-improvement association furnishes the dairyman definite information regarding the milk and butterfat production of each cow, thus enabling him to cull out the low producers, to feed the remainder according to known production, and to breed up a herd in which the daughters excel their dams. That all this is adding to the profits of members of dairy-herd-improvement associations is indicated by the increase in the number of these associations.

It is estimated that the average dairy cow in this country produces annually about 4500 pounds of milk containing about 180 pounds of butterfat. The records of thousands of cows tested regularly show average yields o fmore than 7200 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat. Several associations have average yearly records of more than 300 pounds of butterfa.t

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Norwood—"Norwood Index" installs new cylinder press.

Liberty Landing—Construction of bridge across Missouri River here to start soon.

Marceline—Work progressing rapidly on new pumping station of Prairie Pipe Line.

Williamsburg—Contract awarded for construction of Nine Mile Presbyterian Church to replace edifice recently burned.

In the American vegetable garden eight principal food products had their origin in the Indian crops existing here before the advent of the white man. These include beans, corn, peppers, pumpkins, squash, tomato, potato, and sweet potato. Vegetables of Old World origin are far more numerous. The United States Department of Agriculture lists 24 of importance, cucumbers, eggplant, muskmelon, watermelon, okra, asparagus, beets, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, kale and collard, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnip, peas, radish, salsify, spinach and turnip. But the value of the crop of the eight native vegetables is considerably greater than the 24 of foreign origin. Since the discovery of America the white man has not "tamed" any native plant which the Indians had not already brought from warmer parts of America, but notable improvements have been made in the quality and yields of most of these vegetables.

SHELTONS FAIL TO APPEAR IN COURT, ORDERED ARRESTED

Taylorville, Ill., September 13.—The three Shelton brothers of East St. Louis, Carl, Earl and Bernie, who recently were indicted for the Kincaid bank robbery in 1924, failed to appear in court yesterday to answer to the indictments and warrants for their arrest were issued.

Eddie Nicholson of Joilet, jointly indicted with the Sheltons, was arrested yesterday and placed in the county jail.

One of the chief witnesses against the Sheltons before the grand jury was Art Newman, Birger gangster, who is serving life imprisonment for complicity with Charlie Birger and others in the murder of Mayor Joe Adams of West City, Franklin County. Newman and Birger were at war with the Sheltons in a gang feud and were witnesses against the Sheltons in the Collinsville mail robbery case, in which Nicholson was a witness for the Sheltons. The later were convicted in the mail case, but were granted new trials on the confession of a Birger gangster that perjured testimony was given against them.

Washington—New weekly paper "Washington Missourian" publishing here.

Mexico—Chamber of Commerce plans establishing three milk routes out of here this fall.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

September 22nd and 23rd

At 7:30 P. M.

Miss Hayes will give an interesting demonstrated talk showing how the Universal Electric Range saves food, time and money.

A complete 30-minute dinner will be cooked the electric way, and served.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

Place—The Missouri Utilities Office

666

is a prescription for

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue Billious Fever and Malaria.

It kills the germs.

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Twenty-Ninth Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share on Preferred Stock will be paid on Saturday, October 1, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

R. A. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

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White's Drug Store

"The Best is None Too Good"

HOOVER STUDIES NEEDS OF MISSOURI FLOOD VICTIMS

(Continued from front page)

would be needed. Dunklin County reported 75 families in straits and requiring help through the winter. Stoddard County was reported as needing seed and feed, but not food.

As each county's case was presented, Secretary Hoover suggested an amount which, on the showing made, would suffice to carry the need until January 1. On the statement for Mississippi County by Harry Roberts of East Prairie, Hoover suggested $10,000 as an additional amount, but later said that more might be needed to cover the need for quinine, to prevent malaria from becoming prevalent.

Before the Courthouse hearing, the Secretray's party was driven from Charleston to the town of East Prairie, and beyond into the flooded section of Mississippi and New Madrid counties. Here, 17 miles from the present banks of the river, the marks of flood water stood breast-high on frame houses and barns. School was just "taking up" in a new one-room frame schoolhouse, built to replace a school swept away by the flood. At another school, of brick, a rebuilt wall was noticed. Of the original walls, just enough had remained to support the roof.

On this ride, the larger economic aspect of the flood relief problem was discussed with Hoover by L. T. Berthe, engineer of the levee and drainage district embracing Mississippi, New Madrid and Scott Counties.

Berthe said the most imperative need was to preserve the credit structure. Taxes cannot be collected in the greater part of this territory because of the flood losses, he said, and hence the interest coupons on levee and drainage bonds, falling due next year, cannot be met nor can the principal amounts due on some maturing bonds be paid.

Default in interest on principal, he said, would impair the sale of the securities for the next 40 years and would have a pad effect on the morale of the people. He asked that the Government afford relief by assuming the interest payments due next year and by loans to meet the principal maturities, the loans to be repaid over a long period.

Secretary Hoover listened with interest, but did not comment on this suggestion later, and did not bring up the subject of bonded indebtednss in the hearing, which related to immediate needs susceptible of relief by Red Cross funds. The Secretary has informed himself as to the broader economic conditions and probably will visit the flooded regions again in November, just before Congress convenes.

The Louisiana Legislature has taken action to relieve the bond interest and principal situation for next year, and it is possible that such action may be taken in Arkansas and Mississippi. The Missouri Legislature does not meet until 1929.

Dr. William DeKleine, medical didector of the Red Cross, was with Secretary Hoover, and did some of the questioning, at the Charleston hearing, as to health conditions. He left the Secretary's party here, to go to Little Rock.—Post-Dispatch.

E. C. Matthews, W. H. Sikes and A. J. Renner of Scott County, Bud Dawson, Scott Julian and Dr. W. N. O'Bannon of New Madrid County, met the Hoover party at Charleston and made the trip to Dorena. Mr. Hoover was surprised to hear of the small amount of sickness in New Madrid County, following the flood, and highly complimented the New Madrid Health Bureau and Dr. O'Bannon for the splendid work done along this line.

Mr. Hoover promised to send in quinine and yeast to be used to fight malaria pelagra that is prevalent

It was decided that $32,000 would further south in the overflow districts. be set aside by the Red Cross for seed wheat in New Madrid and Scott Counties, and $8700 for furniture for people of New Madrid who lost their all during the flood.

A survey was ordered in New Madrid County of the loss of houses and an estimate to be prepared of the amount necessary to house the families made destitute in that respect.

The hail storm of July 19 destoryed growing crops in the Hooe School neighborhood, which was too late to replant, so $2650 was set aside from the Red Cross fund to purchase seed wheat for these farmers.

DROWNS ATTEMPTING TO FRIGHTEN GIRLS

Cairo, Ill., September 13.—The age-old warning "don't rock the boat" and the pleas of his two young women companions unavailing, Julina Moore, 30 years old, rural mail carrier, was drowned in Prairie Lake in Kentucky across the river from Cairo, yesterday evening. His two companions, Miss Louanna Burkhart and Miss Laura Hawthorne, were rescued.

The three with a number of relatives had gone to the lake at noon yesterday. Several other family picnic parties had gathered there seeking relief from the heat. After a picnic luncheon, Moore and the two young women were rowing among the law while others in the party were fishing or lounging in the shade.

According to reports, Moore started to rock the boat to frighten the girls. "I can take care of you", he replied to their protests. One side of the boat dipped water. The girls leaned toward the other side quickly and the boat careened and capsized, with Moore under it.

Although the girls couldn't swim and Moore was considered an excellent swimmer, the girls succeeded in reaching the overturned boat and hanging on to it. With his hands over his head in a cramped position, Moore came to the surface. Miss Hawthorne grasped the collar of his shirt. She struggled to keep his head above the water without releasing her hold on the boat, but he was helpless and her strength failed.

Meanwhile Miss Burkhart was screaming for help. Her cries were heard by Arthur Stewart, who swam from shore to the boat just as she was about to give up and go down in the water from fright and exhaustion. Stewart guided the boat toward a landing and he was assistd by Bob Hawthorne, brother of Miss Laura, who could not swim, but who waded out as far as he could and met the boat. It was after they landed that they discovered Moore was not with them. Even Miss Hawthorne in her excitement did not realize that she had let go of his collar.

Chocolate is made from the large seeds contained in the beans of the cacao tree, and not cocoa tree as spelled in Dr. Samuel Johnson's dictionary.

Because he always wore his hat in the house an Atchison woman lived with her husband fourteen years before she discovered he was bald-headed.

The pirana, a species of little fish not more than eight inches long, has been found in the Gaiba district of easten Bolivia. This fish will attack and tear the flesh from the bones of any man or beast that enters the water where it has its habitat.

BANDITS BEAT AND ROB TWO AT POPLAR BLUFF

Poplar Bluff, September 13.—John W. Whitehead, local insurance man, and W. C. Woods of Paragould, Ark., were kidnapped early last night and forced, at the point of guns in the hands of two other men, to accompany them in a small touring car, to city, where they were beaten and a point about three miles out of the robbed of $53.

The two men, badly injured by blows over the head from the bandits' guns, finally succeeded in getting back to Poplar Bluff, officers related late this afternoon, and an investigation was started.

One man, William Hommel, formerly of McDougal, Ark., is under arrest, but officers have been unable to locate the second assailant. Their abandoned auto, found to have been stolen from a farmer living south of here, was found in the north part of Poplar Bluff.

Both Whitehead and Woods are in a serious condition from injuries and loss of blood before they could get medical attention. The holdup occured on Main and Fifth streets, at an early hour, and at a time when many autos were passing. Whitehead was forced to enter the auto and drive the car north of Poplar Bluff, on a seldom traveled highway.

"One of them told me to stop the car", said Whitehead, 'and when I didn't stop it as quickly as he thought I should, he struck me over the head. I fell to the road out of the automobile".

When Hommel was arrested officers say he had only $9 on his person. Hommel is said to have accompanied the two victims in the bandit car, while the other man, whose name is being held pending investigation, drove Whitehead's car.

Whitehead is associated with a local insurance agency and is known throughout the district. Woods came here with his brother to visit at the Whitehead home. They were en route to their home last night and when Whitehead's car halted at a traffic stop signal, the bandits accosted them with drawn revolvers.

STORMS AND TIDAL WAVES STRIKE MEXICO AND JAPAN

Tokio, September 13.—More than 100 persons were drowned and many are missing in a typhoon and tidal wave which inundated villages near the city of Kumamoto, island of Kiushiu, say dispatches received by the newspaper Asahi.

There was an unconfirmed report in Tokio that in addition to the 100 or more drowned, 1000 persons had perished in one town near Kumamoto.

Dispatches from Osaka said that the typhoon was the most severe in decades and that a number of important building in Nagasaki and Kumamoto had been damaged.

It was believed that the rice crop on the island of Kiuchiu had been considerably damaged.

One thousand houses are reported to have been inundated and destroyed in Kimamoto by the tidal wave.

The storm struck near Omura, where the American round-the-world plane, the Pride of Detroit, is waiting to take off for Tokio. The plane was reported undamaged. Omura is about 22 miles northwest of Kumamoto and is about 10 miles northeast of Nagasaki, also in the path of the typhoon.

Osaka, Japan, September 13.—Nagasaki and other towns in the province of Kiushiu were struck by a typhoon this morning. Many houses in Nagasaki collapsed, telegraph poles were blown down and tram service stepped. The other places affected suffered similarly.

Nagasaki is an important seaport on the southwest coast of the island of Kiushiu and in 1920 had a population of more than 160,000. The city, which at one time was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, is an important coaling station and has a large European and Chinese trade.

The island of Kiushiu lies in the typhoon belt which fringes the Eastern Coast of Asia from Japan to the Phillippines and frequently is visited by these heavy cyclonic storms which generally occur in a series during the months of August, September and October.

The last cyclonic storm reported from Nagasaki was on August 29 when 16 persons lost their lives.

Nogales, Ariz., September 13.—Dispatches to the Nogales Herald today reported many persons were killed, hundreds injured and thousands left homeless by what was described as one of the most disastrous storms and tidal waves in the history of the Mexican west coast. The storm occurred last Wednesday.

Heavy porperty loss was reported caused by the terrific winds and waves which swept into the seaport and coast towns from the Gulf of Tehauntepec, State of Oaxaca, to Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, extending over an area of more than 1000 miles.

At Salina Cruz, State of Oaxava, where the blow reached its greatest magnitude, the loss of life was reported heavy, half of the town being swept away by the waves.

Plunging waves 25 feet high were reported to have swept overland at some points. The ships Jalisco and Navajoa of the National Line are missing and many other smaller harbor craft likewise are reported lost. At Manzanillo, loss of life was said to have been heavy. Mazatlan, Sinaola, suffered the least.

Several causeways and piers and the customs house at Yavaros, port of Sonora, were destroyed.

Considerable damage was reported at Guaymas, Sonora, where heavy rains accompanied the gale that sent large combers on to the streets throughout the day. Water was reported within a few feet of one of Guaymas' principal hotels.

Communication has been interrupted from nearly all points and the exact situation cannot be determined.

Notice of Administration

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration on the estate of William T. Robb, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of September, 1927, by the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

MRS. LUELLA ROBB,
Administratrix.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the Probate Court of Scott County.
(SEAL)

THOS. B. DUDLEY,
Probate Judge.

Ridgeway—Voted to sell local light plant to Missouri Public Service Co.

SELLS 3 OF 6 SECTIONS OF CAPE GIRARDEAU ROAD

Cape Girardeau, September 12.—Three of the six sections of the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway were sold at public auction here today, two of the sections going to a local company which will form a terminal association.

The two sections of the road from Ancell to Cape Girardeau, and from here to a point eight miles west of the city, were sold to C. A. Vandivort & Co., a holding concern, for the Cape Girardeau Terminal Association, which is to be formed to operate the line to Ancell to connect with three trunk lines there.

The other section, thirty-five miles in length, from Saline Junction to Farmington, was sold to J. P. Cayce, Farmington banker, for $1. On this section there are $10,000 in outstanding bonds which must be assumed by the purchaser.

No bids were received on the other sections. Before the sales are complete the approval of the common pleas court here must be given.

The Standard $1.50, per year.

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New Fall Dresses

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